

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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[4, of Vol. 19.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE Correspondent who, in the last Number of the *Monthly Magazine*, has communicated his experiments on pit-coal, is probably not aware, in common with most of your readers, that the application of this substance to the purpose of obtaining light, is not an infant discovery, but one which has already been matured, and reduced to beneficial practice. In a former number of your *Miscellany*, I have an indistinct remembrance, that there is a notification of a patent for supplying lamps with the gas from coal; and one of the public places of amusement in London (the Lyceum) has, I believe, been several evenings lighted in this new mode. But the person to whom the credit of this important discovery is really due, has hitherto failed to derive from it the honour to which he is entitled; principally because, though the progress of his experiments has been long known among the circle of his friends, he has modestly forbore to lay his claim before the public. The gentleman to whom I allude is Mr. William Murdoch, of Soho, near Birmingham, whose first experiments on this subject were instituted in Cornwall about fourteen years ago. By subsequent improvements, at such intervals of leisure as occurred to him, Mr. Murdoch has long ago brought the process of obtaining light from coal to nearly the utmost perfection of which it is susceptible; for, with the aid of very simple and ingenious contrivances, he is enabled to procure, by the combustion of the gas in an Argand's lamp, a light not inferior to that from the best oil, and incomparably cheaper. Mr. Murdoch has also executed a laborious train of experiments on the fitness of different kinds of coal for the purpose, with exact attention both to the condensible and elastic products; and has reduced to established data almost every thing necessary for applying the discovery to the lighting of large buildings. Indeed, the extensive iron-foundry and counting-house of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, near Soho, have been for some time regularly lighted

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in this mode, which seems peculiarly adapted, by its economy, facility, and safety, to all large manufactories, especially where there is much danger of fire, arising from the combustible nature of the materials employed in them.

By the information which I had obtained from Soho, I was enabled, in a course of chemical lectures last winter, to exhibit an Argand's lamp on Mr. Murdoch's plan; and was induced, by the beauty of the light which it yielded, to examine attentively the composition of the gas from coal, with a view to ascertain in what it differs from pure hydrogen gas, carburated hydrogen gas, and the carbonous oxide, all which, when burned in an Argand's lamp, give out comparatively very little light, and are entirely unfit for the purposes of illumination. The detail of these experiments I reserve for a *Scientific Journal*, to the objects of which you will doubtless agree with me in thinking them better suited than to those of your *Miscellany*. In the mean time, I have deemed it only justice to Mr. Murdoch, to prefer, on his behalf, a claim, which an honourable reluctance to speak publicly of himself has so long withheld from general knowledge.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

WILLIAM HENRY.

Manchester, April 13, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
AS there is just now a good-looking boy, a native of the island of Otaheite, residing as a servant in London, would it not, in the *Missionary Society*, be doing a good action to try to store his mind with religious and useful knowledge, and put it in his power, when he shall be grown up, to return and scatter the seeds of knowledge and virtue among his countrymen.

When he was introduced to me by Mr. Turnbull* (whose Voyages in the Pacific Ocean

* The boy was servant to Mr. Turnbull during eight months residence in Otaheite.—
S f Mr.

Ocean will soon be published), and informed that I was a clergyman (or, as they term it in Otaheite, a man of God), the boy came up to me from the lower part of the room, gave me his hand, and, after some conversation, expressed a strong desire to learn to read and write, and to become a Christian, or, as he expressed it, to be able to understand and do what the men with the white and black gowns are always advising the people from the pulpits on Sundays. He has been nine months in London, and is, I believe, the only Otaheitan in England. He is about thirteen years of age; is named "Potto," but not baptized; and seems to possess not only an amiable disposition, but to be capable of high mental improvement.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

JAMES HALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSEVING that you admit remarks upon the English language among the topics of correspondence in your Magazine, I request your insertion of some strictures upon an impropriety in the use of a word, which I have noticed in several late writers. It consists in the omission of *as* after the verb *consider*, when used in the sense of *to regard*, or *look upon*: thus:—"Refusing a challenge is considered (*as*) a disgrace only by the votaries of false honour"—"I consider war (*as*) one of the greatest of human calamities"—"Alfred may be considered (*as*) a model of a perfect king."

I believe there is no example in any of the writers of the purest age of English literature, of the omission of *as* after *consider* when employed in the manner above stated; at least I can assert, that on turning over a few pages of Addison for authorities, I soon met with a number of instances in confirmation of the insertion of the conjunction, without one for its omission. I was disappointed on consulting Johnson upon the point, since that lexicographer has strangely omitted, among the senses of the neuter verb *to consider*, that which is here in question.

Your's, &c. N. N.

Mr. T. brought him to Port Jackson, from whence he obtained a passage to England.—Mr. Turnbull describes him as a boy of quick conception, and it appears that he has a taste for drawing; some specimens of which are in possession of the publisher. We have announced Mr. Turnbull's intended publication in the Varieties.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE observations I met with in a former Number of your Magazine, relating to surnames, have induced me to send you the following remarks.

Camden informs us ("Remains," edit. 1674, p. 131), that they were used in no nation anciently but among the Romans, and even with them to no great extent till after the league of union with the Sabines. "The Hebrews (he says), keeping memory of their tribe, used in their genealogies, instead of surnames, the name of their father with *Ben*, that is, *son*, as Melchi-Ben-Addi, Addi-Ben-Cosam, Cosam-Ben-Elmadam, &c. So the Grecians: *Ικαρος υἱὸς Δαίδαλου*, Icarus the son of Daedalus, &c." *Pelides*, for Achilles, as the son of Peleus, will be recollected by every school-boy conversant with Homer. This, indeed, appears to have been the most prevalent fashion among the different nations of the world; and Camden has illustrated the point not only from the Saxon and the British, but even from the Arabian writers; and Johnson and Peterfon, it will be found, are at this day as common in Holstein as in England.

The general introduction of these names into Europe must certainly be referred to the tenth century; and they appear to have first multiplied to the greatest extent in France and Italy; though I believe in the former country children did not regularly assume the surnames of their fathers till the thirteenth century. About the eleventh century we find them adopted by the Spaniards, and not generally by the Germans till the fifteenth; and though they were used in Venice as early as in France, yet there, as well as probably in other countries, they were confined for a long time to the *grandeess*. Both among the early and the later Saxons, the names of men were very simple in their form, and if they expressed any thing, their meaning was usually confined to the qualities, birth, or actions, of those to whom they appertained. One of our monarchs was called *Hardi-Cnut*, from his boldness; and another had the epithet of *Harefoot*, from his swiftness. In this country I have little doubt they were of Norman origin; and though perhaps first used in the reign of Edward the Confessor, whose fondness for every thing of French extraction has frequently been commented upon by our historians; yet I am of opinion that very few, if any, instances can now be found. Edward ascended the English

English throne about 975. From a passage in Tillet (*Recueil des Rois de France*), quoted by Camden, surnames may be supposed to have originated with the European expeditions to the Holy Land.

An examination of the celebrated Survey of this country finished by the Conqueror in 1086, will satisfy the most curious inquirer on the present subject, in regard to their introduction into England. William and his companions partitioned the whole country as spoil. The greater lords, pleased with their new possessions, and desirous to perpetuate the memory of their share in the conquest of the country, usually added to their baptismal name that of the castle or estate they had left at home, as Geoffrey *de Mandeville*, Robert *de Oilgi*, Robert *de Ivery*, and others; while soldiers of inferior consideration, and the raggamuffins of the army, whom William found it necessary to reward for their services, usually assumed the name of the village, town, or district, that had given them birth. It is more than probable that William, in distributing property to his confederates, might demand these additions, that he might be perfectly assured of the identity of those persons whose services he was rewarding. Indeed there is hardly a village in Normandy that exists at this day, which did not give name to some family in England. Others assumed the title of offices which they held about the English Court, some of which have descended to us unimpaired even at the present hour. Of these were, Eudo *Dapifer*, Waleran *Venator*, Nicholas *Balistarius*, Nigellus *Medicus*, Durandus *Tonsorator*, and William *Arcuarius*.

As the fashion prevailed, it will be easily supposed that they who enjoyed neither hereditary property from their ancestors, or dignity from any public office, would readily assume the names of trades or employments which had been to them sources both of property and reputation. Such were *Bowyer*, *Viner*, *Fowler*, *Baker*, *Goldsmith*, *Fruiterer*; and that they were assumed in imitation of the Normans by the old inhabitants, seems still more likely, as the *er* with which many of them finish, is nothing more than an abbreviation of the Saxon *wer*, a man, as *Bowyer*, a *Bow-man*. So *monger*, with which many other of our names are ended, is nothing more than the Saxon *mangere*, a trader; as *Fish-monger*, *Flesh-monger*, *Coitar-monger*. The Normans seem to have taken entire possession of the landed property, but left trade and manufacture to the Saxons: *Chap-man*,

Full-man, and others, speak for themselves.

The prevalence of surnames soon after this period, is curiously illustrated by Camden. It seemed a disgrace (says he) for a gentleman to have but one single name, as the meaner sort and bastards had; for the daughter and heir of Robert Fitz Hamon, a great lord (as Robert of Gloucester, in the library of the illustrious antiquary, Master John Stow, writeth), when King Henry the First would have married her to his base son Robert, she, first refusing, answered,

‘It were to me a great shame

‘To have a lorden withouten his *twa name*;

whereupon the king his father gave him the name of Fitz Roy, who after was Earl of Gloucester, and the only worthy of his age in England.”

But among the common people, surnames were at that time not quite so numerous as we may at first suppose. A deed in the register of Spalding priory, of the age of Richard I. affords a curious illustration of the point. Among the witnesses are two Simons (“*Hiis testibus, &c. Sim. Blundo, alio Simon*”), one distinguished by his complexion, and called *Simo Blundus*, or the fair; and the other, having no name as yet to distinguish him, was called *another Simon*.

Strangers who came over here in the time of Henry III. were frequently named from the countries they had left; as *Flemming*, *Loring*, *Burgoin*, *Le Picard*, and an hundred others. And a few from the trade or commerce they imported.

Your Correspondent’s classification, however, is not complete. He seems to have forgotten not only places, but qualities, and habitudes of body, rank, offices, manufacture, situation, alliance, amusements, misfortune, and a variety of other sources, from all which our surnames have been derived. Indeed there seems no good reason why Messrs. *Chefbire*, *Virtue*, *Mouth*, *Mucklerwhite*, *Earle*, *Butler*, *Twist*, *North cote*, *Frere*, *Playfull*, *Nutting*, or *Bossu* (i. e. crook-back), should be refused admittance into any one of his lists: though it might possibly puzzle him into what class he ought in propriety to put such people as Messrs. *Wild*, *Wild-man*, and *Savage*.

The miscellaneous remarks to which the subject of itself leads, are too numerous to be mentioned here. A great many may be found in Camden; and a thousand others will readily suggest themselves to every reader. This I am certainly con-

vinced of, that all the *Palmer*s, in their original, were pilgrims; that the ancestors of *Fort-esu* and *Shake-spear* were warriors; and the *Bill-men* and *Hook-men* of the day but common soldiers a few centuries ago. How to account for *Neptune* and *Horace*, and *Homer* and *Pindar*, and *Cato* and *Cæsar*, I confess myself at a loss; but posterity will, I dare say, be as much perplexed when they hear, that, in the reign of fanaticism, one man was found who had for a Christian name the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments.

NOMENCLATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT in your last Magazine wishes to know by whom the song of "Auld Robin Gray" was written. It is, I believe, generally allowed to be an effusion of the elegant pen of Lady Anne Lindsay, now Barnard, daughter to the late Earl of Balcarras.—This celebrated song first appeared, I think, in "Love and Madness," to the author of which work it had probably been communicated by the fair authoress, as he "begs to thank Lady A. Lindsay" for it. Mr. Ritson seems to think that the author of "Love and Madness" took some liberties with the original manuscript. Speaking of this song, as given in his Collection of Scottish Songs, vol. i. p. 135, he says, "A different copy of this song, with numerous and considerable alterations, is printed in the last edition of "Love and Madness." The alterations (he continues) do not appear, in every instance, for the better, and may probably be retracted by the fair and elegant authoress in some future publication; which is one reason why the original stanzas have been preserved: another is, that they are already familiar to the public."

Another song, intitled "The Pigeon," has been ascribed to Lady Anne Barnard. As this song does not seem to be generally known, and as it has considerable merit, I shall transcribe it here:—

Why carries my love?
Ah! where does he rove?
My love is long absent from me.
Come hither, my dove,
I'll write to my love,
And send him a letter by thee.

To find him, swift fly!
The letter I'll tie
Secure to thy leg with a string:
Ah! not to my leg,
Fair lady, I beg,
But fasten it under my wing.

Her dove she did deck,
She drew o'er his neck
A bell and a collar so gay;
She tied to his wing
The scroll with a string,
Then kiss'd him and sent him away.

It blew and it rain'd,
The pigeon disdain'd
To seek shelter,—undaunted he flew;
Till wet was his wing,
And painful the string,
So heavy the letter it grew.

He flew all around,
Till Colin he found,
Then perch'd on his hand with the prize,
Whose heart, while he reads,
With tenderness bleeds
For the pigeon that flutters and dies.

I believe those two songs are the only poetical productions of Lady Anne Barnard that have issued from the press. It is to be lamented that one who writes so well does not write often.

I am, &c. A. B.

April 3, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS they will occupy but little room, be pleased to insert in your Magazine the following additions to Vertue's Catalogue of Hollar's works. I lately saw them in the Collection at the British Museum.

Print of a great hollow Elm at Hampstead, with Poetry round it. The Elm "28 foote round at bottom."

Map and Description of Plymouth, at the Siege, 1643.

A Booke of Country Dances, with the Frontispiece mentioned in p. 110 of Vertue's Catalogue, article the second, 1651.

Your's, &c. A COLLECTOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD esteem it a favour if some of your Correspondents would inform me, whether or not translations in the English language have appeared of the "Eccerinis" of Musæus, the "Orfeo" of Politiano, or the "Progne" of Corrado; or point out any English writer who gives a satisfactory account of those dramas. I am inclined to think that none of these pieces have yet appeared in the English language; yet the "Orfeo" is particularly deserving notice, as it is said to have given birth to pastoral comedy and the melo-drama.

ZENO.

April 5, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
BELOW you will find an Abstract of my Meteorological Journal.—For an explanation of the different columns, see Monthly Mag. Vol. 18, p. 99.

1804.	Barometer.	Thermo- meter.		Rain.	Evaporation.	Approximation of the Winds to the Car- dinal Points.				Prevailing Winds.
		with- out.	with- in.			N.	E.	S.	W.	
July, to.....10..	29.467	60.1	62.3	.....	.....	5	8	12	15	S.W.
.....20..	.676	62.7	62.1	.....	.....	16	4	12	8	N.W.
.....31..	.361	61.7	63.0	.....	.....	7	1	26	10	S.S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
Whole Month....	29.501	61.5	62.5	2.25	2.21	28	13	50	33	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.
August, to...10..	.614	61.6	64.4	.....	.....	12	2	10	16	W. by N.
.....20..	.453	56.1	58.1	.....	.....	2	4	21	13	S.S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
.....30..	.781	58.1	60.2	.....	.....	8	0	18	18	W.S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.
Whole Month....	29.616	58.6	60.9	2.17	2.41	22	6	49	47	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
September to 10..	.818	56.9	61.5	.....	.....	3	2	23	12	S.S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
.....20..	.762	59.5	64.3	.....	.....	7	4	19	10	S.S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.
.....30..	.841	50.1	51.0	.....	.....	11	3	6	20	W.N.W.
Whole Month....	29.807	55.6	59.9	0.24	1.88	29	9	48	42	S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.
October, to...10..	.559	50.7	55.0	.....	.....	0	6	25	9	S. by W.
.....20..	.267	46.6	49.4	.....	.....	0	0	30	10	S.S.W.
.....31..	.313	47.8	51.3	.....	.....	5	25	11	3	E.S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.
Whole Month....	29.386	48.4	51.9	3.06	0.91	5	33	66	22	S. by E.
November, to 10..	.448	43.1	45.7	.....	.....	13	11	12	4	E. by N.
.....20..	.512	44.6	48.3	.....	.....	11	13	16	0	E.S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.
.....30..	.556	35.0	39.5	.....	.....	25	2	4	9	N. by W.
Whole Month....	29.505	40.9	44.5	3.90	0.36	49	26	32	13	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.
December, to 10..	.455	35.5	39.2	.....	.....	4	20	9	7	E.S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.
.....20..	.420	34.2	39.2	.....	.....	10	3	11	16	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
.....31..	.458	26.7	31.0	.....	.....	36	2	4	2	N.
Whole Month....	29.444	32.1	36.5	0.86	0.19	50	25	24	25	N.
Mean.....	29.542	49.5	52.7	2.08	1.34	29	18	45	30	S.S.W. 1-6 W.
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	12.48	8.02	175	110	269	182	.....
Total for Year....	.....	.....	.....	23.66	16.17	219	292	555	398	.....
Mean for Year...	29.517	47.4	50.3	1.97	1.35	18	18	46	33	S.W. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.
Mean for the last Five Years....	29.526	47.2	49.7	1.94	1.91	24	17	44	35	S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.

A List of the Thermometer at the usual
Time of Observation:

	Thermometer.	Wind.
July	11 54°	N.
.....	17 71	S.S.E.
August ..	14 52	S.S.E.
.....	30 66	S.
September	14 65	S.
.....	24 47	W.
October ..	3 60	S.E.
.....	16 36	S.W.
November	14 50	S.S.E.
.....	29 30	N.
December	11 44	S.S.E.
.....	24 14	N.

The highest observed this year was at 84° on August 30, 4 h. P. M. I think it would not be uninteresting to many of your readers if some of your Meteorological Correspondents would give a Table of the average state of the barometer, thermometer, &c. for every day in the month for these last ten years, with a list of the highest and lowest points for every day of the same period.

I would freely undertake to do it, but have not time. It may be worth observing, that the same quantity of rain has fallen in this place during the last six months of 1804 as in the same months of 1803, and that the whole rain of this year does not exceed the average of the last five years more than half an inch.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Leighton,

B. BEVAN.

Bedfordshire, March 9, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine having this month come into my hand later than ordinary, I have now first seen the ingenious observations of J. A. upon Heyne's Commentary on Virgil. How far, upon examination, I should agree with your Correspondent, I do not know; but I cannot give my assent to the remark upon the *Pocula Acheloiæ*, Georg. I. v. 9. The substitution of the water of Achelous for water in general was common with the ancients, no doubt for some particular reason, and probably because, according to Didymus,

Αχελῷος πάντων τῶν ποταμῶν πρεσβυτάτος ἐν.

In the *Andromache* of Euripides, v. 166, we read,

Τοῦχεν χερὶ περιεσσαν Ἀχελῷον ὄρον.

But let us farther hear Hesychius:

Αχελῷος, πάλαιος Ἀρκάδιος, καὶ πάντων ὕδατος ἀρχηγός.

See Alberti, and the authors cited by him. The Scholiast on Homer, Il. φ. v. 194, remarks,

Κοινῶς δὲ πάντων ὕδατος Ἀχελῷος καλεῖται.

With respect to the Achelous I have nothing more to add, but that Dawes (*vide Miscel. Critica*, p. 176) was precipitate in affirming that the name of this river could not be written Ἀχελῷος. The evidence of Apollonius Rhodius on this point is satisfactory. L. IV. v. 293:

Εἰς ἑστέον γὰρ

Γαίης ὑμετέρας Ἀχελῷος ἐξαινεῖσιν.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

E. COGAN.

Higbam Hill, March 11, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE two Greek pronouns, *ος*, *qui*, and *οἷς*, *quicunque*, appear to be used by some of the most celebrated poets of ancient Greece sometimes reciprocally for each other. I do not know that this circumstance has been animadverted upon by others; I shall therefore illustrate my meaning by appropriate examples. In Hom. Il. 11, 367, Diomed, after putting Hector to flight, and menacing him in the usual opprobrious style of Homer's heroes, adds these words:

Νῦν αὖ τῆς ἀλλῆς ἐπιστρώματι, οὐ κέ κίχσῃ.

Here *οὐ*, I conceive, assumes the common acception of *οἷς*.

Again, in Pindar's Pyth. 3, 36-41, a just reflection is made on a common propensity in human nature, with great energy of diction, where *οἷς* evidently stands for *ος*:

Ἐστὶ δὲ φύλον ἐν ἀν-
δράσιν αἰματώτατον,
οἷς ἀρχὴν ἐπιχρῶ-
ρια, παλαίει τα πύρρα,
μέλαρον δὴ-
ρεων ἀκράντοις ἐλπεσιν.

The lax concordance of *οἷς*, used here merely as a relative with its antecedent, is also deserving of notice. It reminds me of a passage in Horace's Ode in praise of Pindar, where, although in a different sense, the Roman poet, speaking of the Theban bard, says,

Numerisque fertur

Lege solatis.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

W. SINGLETON.

Hanlope, March 9, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I THINK it may be somewhat useful, through the medium of your Magazine, to notice the false interpretation that is almost always given by English translators to the French word *aimable*, which does not signify *amiable*, as we find it rendered in most translations from the French. The word *aimable* relates to the qualities of the mind, not to those of the heart, and may be rendered as—agreeable, charming, fascinating, amusing; whereas, by *amiable*, we mean, kind, benevolent, gentle, domestic: it is a word, in fact, for which there is no synonyme in the French language. This false interpretation of *aimable*, not only fails to convey the direct meaning of the original, but entirely mutilates the sense of many passages, as will be seen in the following, from the English translation of M. Ségur's Essay on Women. "The German women are in general possessed of less feeling than those of France, and, with stronger passions, are less amiable. Their sagacity in discovering the qualities of the heart is greater than their address in discerning those of the intellectual faculties." The *contre-sens* is here obvious, for we never suppose those less amiable (in the true sense of the word) who are more interested in the qualities of the heart than of the understanding. Having quoted the above work, I may be allowed here to name one or two other very principal inaccuracies which it contains. In speaking of the reign of Louis XVI: "Every thing seemed to conspire to strip the throne of its dignities. St. Germain destroyed the mansion of the King, and by that means succeeded in drawing from the Court a necessary degree of pomp." We are led, from this, to think, that M. St. Germain had demolished either Versailles or the Thuilleries; but even had an individual, besides the King, ever possessed such authority in France, every one knows that those palaces still stand erect. But we shall see, that *la maison du Roi*, which stands in the original, should be translated, "the household troops,"* and not "the

* These were the King's guards, who, in time of peace, attended on him at Versailles, and were obliged to follow him when he went to battle. They mustered fifteen thousand men originally, and were formed mostly of the young noblesse. After the reform of M. St. Germain, the body-guards were alone preserved along with the regiments of French and Swiss guards.

mansion of the King," and that then the sentence will be perfect. In another place, *l'impôt du timbre*, which means a "stamp-act," is rendered "an impost upon timber." It is almost surprising, that, in a translation, the language of which is in general better than that of most others, such blunders as the foregoing are to be found. It may also be observed, that, in more places than one, *plus* is translated *more* where it means *no more*; *plus d'espoir*, Pedro ("no more hope, Pedro"), we find put, "more hope, Pedro."

It is not now my design to advert to the numerous errors that are to be found in almost every translation from the French; I merely wish to recommend to notice the abuse of the word *aimable*, as it so frequently occurs in the French language, and is so generally misinterpreted.

I am, Sir, &c. A. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I APPREHEND your correspondent S. H. in your last month's Magazine, is mistaken, when he refuses to Gallini the appellation of Sir John; for though he be only an Italian Knight, if I am not greatly mistaken, he had the King's authority for calling himself Sir John, the same as Sir Francis Bourgeois, who is a Polish knight, I know has.

I have further to notice, that when a title of Duke or Prince was addressed to in France, he was always styled "*Monseigneur*," and not "*Monsieur le Duc*, or *Prince*."

In relating the account of the opening of the London Docks, page 179, the name of Daniel Alexander, the surveyor to the Company, should have been substituted for that of Mr. Rennie, the engineer, who had nothing to do with the warehouses and buildings. You must plainly see the distinction. They are both able men: I doubt if the latter has his equal in abilities in this kingdom.

I am, &c. P. P.
March 18, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ON the subject of *bruising malt*, allow me to request that some of your obliging readers will kindly favor me with a few lines of information.

That *bruising*, if well performed, is preferable to grinding, I have not a doubt;

doubt; but I should be glad to know *how* the malt *can* be properly bruised. I have seen *bruising-machines* exposed for sale: but I apprehend that these are very ill calculated for the purpose; the cylinders (of cast iron!) being *fluted*, and with very narrow flutings. If indeed we could obtain pure clean malt, I should be far from objecting to the flutings: but (whether from chance or *design*) the malt, retailed in London, contains so great a quantity of small *flints and gravel*, that, in spite of the most careful sifting, a sufficient portion will escape through the sieve, to damage the strong, well-tempered teeth of a mill, and consequently (I presume) to break and destroy the brittle, slender flutings of those cast-iron cylinders.

From the mischief done in a short time to a malt-mill of mine by the small flints and gravel which had passed in spite of a very careful sifting, I have often wished for a *bruising-machine*, if I could procure one that were less liable to injury than those above mentioned with the fluted cast-iron cylinders; and I shall be much indebted to any of your Correspondents who will kindly inform me, either from his own experience or knowledge, or from probable reasons, whether any well-founded objection exist against plane cylinders; as I conceive that these would bid defiance to the flints and gravel.

I naturally presume that the plane cylinders would require to be of larger diameter than the fluted ones: otherwise, they would probably not sift the grain, unless they were set so wide asunder, as nearly to defeat the intended purpose of bruising. But I forbear all further remarks, hoping that some obliging Correspondent will favour the public with more satisfactory information upon a subject which is interesting to a very considerable number of private families, as well as to,

Sir, your constant reader,

April 10, 1805.

ZYTHOPCEUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be glad to receive from any of your Correspondents, instruction where to seek for an authentic History of the Prophet Mahomet, from the period of the declaration of his mission, until we find him at the head of an armed force.—This part of his history must be very interesting to every one who exercises himself in the study of philosophy and religion. I once made this inquiry of the late Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, who was

known to have addicted himself to the study of Oriental learning. He said he was entirely at a loss where to find such particulars of the life of Mahomet, and his progress to power, or those after which I inquired. Certainly some accounts of this nature must exist; but he who expects to find them in the popular Sermons of Professor White, or any other of the writers in this country who have attempted to compare the progress of Mahometanism with that of Christianity, will, I fear, be miserably disappointed. I suspect that there are to be found amongst the readers of your Magazine, as many individuals attentive to the history of opinions and the philosophy of the human mind, as can be found in any class of them in this country.

S. S. TOMKINS.

London, March 8, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent Querist (last Mag. p. 105), inquiring about the Poets Laureat, take the following list of them:

Bernard Andrews, 1486.

Johan Kay, circa 1490.

Rev. John Skelton, so called in the title to his poems. Died 21st June, 1529.

Edmund Spenser, circa 1590. Died 1598.

Samuel Daniel, 1598 or 9. Died 1619.

Benjamin Jonson, 1619. Died 6th August, 1637.

Sir William Davenant, 1637. Died 7th April, 1668.

John Dryden, Esq. 1668. Dismissed as a Papist 1688.

Thomas Shadwell, 1688. Died 9th December, 1692.

Nahum Tate, 1692. Died 12th August, 1715.

Nicolas Rowe, 1716. Died 6th December, 1718.

Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718. Died 27th September, 1730.

Colley Cibber, December, 1730. Died 11th December, 1757.

William Whitehead, December 1757. Died 14th April, 1785.

Rev. Thomas Warton, B.D. 27th April, 1785. Died 21st May, 1790.

Henry James Pye, Esq. understood to be his successor; but his appointment was never announced in the Gazette.

March 19, 1805.

B.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

As you appear to have completed the Abstracts given in the late Numbers of your Magazine, of the Returns made under the Population Act, for England and Wales, I beg leave to offer a few remarks thereon.

It could not be expected that an undertaking of such an extensive nature would be strictly complete and correct; and, in fact, though the enumeration was ordered to be made in England and Wales on the 10th of March, 1801, and the general abstract of the returns was not laid before Parliament till the middle of December following, there were many places from which returns had not then been received, which places, of course, could not be included in the account. It is likewise deficient from the careless manner in which it was taken in many places, and, in some instances, from the ignorance of the people, who, considering it as a preparatory step to inrollment for military service, or a poll-tax, probably omitted some of the members of their families.

These causes must have rendered the total amount of the account somewhat below the truth. The difficulty and labour of arranging such a multiplicity of ill-formed materials, may easily have occasioned errors either of deficiency or excess; and great attention must have been requisite to detect errors of the press in printing a document of this nature. It is not, therefore, surprising that some inaccuracies should appear, though it may be proper to correct them as far as possible.—The following are a few instances:

The summary of the county of Suffolk appears to be short cast 1000. The hundred of Westcawth, in the county of Suffex, is short cast 70; and the hundred of Aldweeke, in the same county, is cast 10 too much. The hundred of Chippenham, in the county of Wilts, is short cast 810; and the summary of the county short cast 5000. It is highly probable that a more particular examination of the account would detect other errors of this nature.*

The total of inhabited houses in England is stated to be 1,467,780; but the errors just mentioned being corrected, will make the number 1,474,740. This,

* In the total of the county of Surrey, the persons employed in agriculture are stated at only 2746. This is certainly an error, as the totals of the hundreds make the number 24,976.

however, is less than the real amount.—From a comparison of the totals of houses and persons with the number of returns that have been received, it appears highly probable, that the number of houses in the places from which returns had not been received at the time of making up the account, was at least 8000. There are other places which returned the number of persons, but not of houses. The number of persons in these places in England is 12,953, which, at $5\frac{3}{4}$ to a house, makes the houses 2314. These additions increase the total number of houses in England to 1,485,054. The total number of houses in Wales, according to the returns, is 108,053, to which may be added about 600 for returns not received, making the number 108,653.* The total number of houses in England and Wales thus appears to be 1,593,707.

At the beginning of the last century, Dr. Davenant published an Account, containing the total number of houses in England and Wales, according to the hearth-books of Lady-day, 1690. There is no reason to doubt that this account was as correct as that which has been lately taken; and a comparison of the totals shews an increase, from 1690 to 1801, of 274,492 houses, which, at $5\frac{3}{4}$ persons to a house, makes an increase of 1,536,057 inhabitants. This appears to be the least increase that can be assigned; but it has certainly been greater, on account of the number of soldiers and seamen far exceeding those employed in 1690.

Previous to the late enumeration, many persons who had paid considerable attention to the subject, were of opinion, that, during the last century, the population had declined considerably; and the most authentic evidence which then existed, certainly appeared to warrant this conclusion. The total number of houses in 1690 was 1,319,215. According to the returns since made by the surveyors of house and window-duties, the total number of houses in 1759 was only 986,482, and in 1781, 1,005,810. Supposing these numbers to be equally accurate, it was impossible to draw any other conclu-

* In the Observations on the Results of the Population Act, the number of places from which returns of the parish registers were supposed to be wanting, are stated at 260 in England, and 19 in Wales; but the number of places from which returns of the enumeration had not been received, is not given. The additions made above, on this account, are, however, probably much below the truth.

sion from them than that just mentioned ; but the fact appears to be, that the returns of the surveyors of house and window-du- ties, though probably not much below the truth with respect to the number of houses paying these taxes, gave little fur- ther information. It is true, returns were made of the houses excused on ac- count of poverty ; but the number was probably much less than the truth, as it cannot be supposed the collectors are very careful in keeping an account of houses from which they do not collect any thing. As to houses not liable to these taxes, which in some parts of the country are very numerous, they must have been en- tirely excluded from the account. Hence it appears, that many persons have mis- taken the nature of these accounts, by considering the number returned of houses excused on account of poverty, all which are houses liable to the tax, as the total number of houses not paying the tax ; whereas the houses exempted from the house and window taxes are far more nu- merous than the houses returned as ex- cused paying them, and the two classes together are equal to the whole number of houses paying taxes, as will appear by the following statement.

By an Account presented to the House of Commons, in 1797, of the number of per- sons paying assessed taxes, the total was 791,802. Some persons pay assessed- taxes who do not keep house ; but there are probably a greater number of persons who pay for more than one house. The number of houses for which assessed-taxes are paid, must therefore exceed the num- ber of persons paying them ; and there is reason to believe 5000 will not be too great an addition to the above number on this account. The numbers will then stand as follow :

Houses paying assessed-taxes,	796,802
Houses not paying ditto,	796,905
<hr/>	
Total houses in England and	
Wales,	1,593,707

The enumeration, therefore, by ascer- taining the number of houses of all de- scriptions, has destroyed the appearance of a diminution of their number since 1690, and fully proved a considerable in- crease.

Another circumstance that caused con- siderable disagreements in the estimates which had been previously formed on this subject, was, the want of sufficient means

of determining the proportions of persons to a house. Dr. Davenant and Dr. Bta- kenridge reckoned six persons to a house ; while Mr. G. King allowed rather more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ in London, $4\frac{3}{10}$ in the cities and market-towns, and 4 in the villages. Dr. Price asserted, that 6 to a house for Lon- don, and 5 to a house for all England, was too large an allowance ; but the truth now appears to be as follows :

In England,	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wales,	5
England and Wales,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scotland,	5 $\frac{2}{5}$
Great Britain,	5 $\frac{5}{9}$

The proportion of inhabitants to a house appears to vary considerably in the different counties of England, viz.

Persons to a house.

Northumberland,	6
Durham,	6
Cumberland,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westmoreland,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lancaster,	6
Yorkshire,	5
Lincoln,	5
Nottingham,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Derby,	5
Chester,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salop,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hereford,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Monmouth,	5
Worcester,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Warwick,	5
Stafford,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Leicester,	5
Rutland,	5
Northampton,	5
Huntingdon,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cambridge,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norfolk,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Suffolk,	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Essex,	6
Hertford,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bedford,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Buckingham,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oxford,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gloucester,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Somerset,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wilts,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Berks,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Middlesex,	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Surrey,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kent,	6
Sussex,	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hampshire,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dorset,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Devon,	6
Cornwall,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$

The

The chief cause of the difference between the several counties in this respect is, the large towns, and particularly the sea-ports they contain, as in such places the inhabitants live more crowded together than in moderate-sized inland towns. The county of Suffolk, however, appears an exception to this remark, as it contains a greater proportion of inhabitants to a house than any other except Middlesex, which, in this instance, arises in a very small degree from large towns, it being very high through the whole county. In a great number of places it is 7, 8, and 9 persons to a house, and in some still higher. The number of uninhabited houses throughout the county is very small, which, combined with the circumstance just mentioned, seems to show that the population of this county is rapidly increasing.

It must be expected that local circumstances may occasion a considerable variation in the proportion of inhabitants to the houses, and cause it to appear in some places considerably greater, and in others less, than the usual number, though it is much easier to account for the former than the latter. The following are a few instances in which it appears considerably below the usual rate :

Persons to a house.

Parish of Keyfoe, Bedford,	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
Hamlet of Hedgerley Dean, Bucks,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Parish of Lavenden, ditto,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Township of Barthomley, Chester,	2 $\frac{1}{11}$
Parish of Dunkeswell, Devon,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Parish of East Haddon, Northampton,	2 $\frac{1}{4}$

Places in which the proportion of inhabitants to a house exceeds the usual number : *

Persons to a house.

Parish of Wasing, Berks,	11
Parish of Childerley, Cambridge,	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Township of Dalston, Cumberland,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Parish of Aldstone, ditto,	11 $\frac{1}{3}$
Township of Garrigill, ditto,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Parish of Great Waldingfield, Suffolk,	13
Parish of Euston, ditto,	12
Parish of Hengrave, ditto,	14
Parish of Shipmeadow, ditto,	31 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Perhaps some of the Correspondents of the Monthly Magazine who reside near the places abovementioned, may be able to communicate the circumstances which cause this apparent deviation from the usual proportion of inhabitants.

The different proportion of inhabitants to a house in large towns, and in those of less extent, will be shown with tolerable accuracy by the following statements :

<i>Inhabitants.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Perf. to a house.</i>
864,845	London,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
84,020	Manchester,	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
77,653	Liverpool,	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
63,645	Bristol,	6
43,194	Plymouth,	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
32,200	Bath,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
32,166	Portsmouth,	6
29,516	Hull,	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
28,366	Newcastle,	9

The other towns in England containing more than 20,000 inhabitants, are the following :

<i>Inhabitants.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Perf. to a house.</i>
73,670	Birmingham,	5
53,162	Leeds,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
36,832	Norwich,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
31,314	Sheffield,	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
28,861	Nottingham,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$

These are all the manufacturing towns, the trade of which, it is well known, had been for several years previous to the time when the enumeration was taken, in a very distressed situation, and had reduced the population much below its usual standard. If proof of this fact is necessary, it may be found in the number of uninhabited houses, which, at Birmingham, amounted to more than 1 in 9 ; at Sheffield, to 1 in 11 ; while at Plymouth there was found only 1 in 51 ; and at Portsmouth, 1 in 178.* A few years continuance of peace would restore the population which some of the manufacturing towns have lost, and reduce (though in a less degree) that of the principal out-ports.

Proportion of persons to a house in towns of a moderate size :

<i>Inhabitants.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Perf. to a house.</i>
7909	Devizes,	5
7668	Salisbury,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
7655	Bury,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
7579	Gloucester,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
7531	Wellington,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
7398	Lincoln,	5
7302	Bradford,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
7020	Northampton,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
6828	Hereford,	5

* The number of uninhabited houses in Birmingham was more than in Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, Plymouth, Bath, Portsmouth, Hull, and Newcastle, together.

6730	Newark,	5
6505	Tiverton,	5½
6099	Swansea,	5½
5794	Taunton,	5

The principal towns in Scotland differ very materially from each other in this respect. At Edinburgh the proportion appears to be a little more than nine persons to a house, which is probably below the truth; at Aberdeen it is 10; at Perth nearly 11; in the town of Paisley, 14½; at Greenock, nearly 17; but at Dundee and Glasgow it appears to be only about 3½. Possibly in the two last-mentioned places, stories or apartments let to separate tenants may have been returned as houses.

There is no circumstance on which more light has been thrown by the Act for ascertaining the population, than the proportion of males and females. It has been long known that more male children come into the world than female, of which additional evidence is afforded by the registers of baptisms which have been thus collected. In every one of the twenty-nine years for which the returns were required, the males exceed the females, and the totals are, 3,285,188 males, and 3,150,922 females, being in the proportion of 104 to 100. This is much nearer equality than the proportion which previous accounts had appeared to establish, and will probably be found much nearer the truth. It has been asserted, that although more males are born than females, there are more females living than males. This opinion appears to rest on the foundation of enumerations of places of small extent, or in which the males belonging to such places, who, at the time, were employed in the army or sea-service, were not included. That the number of females is, in particular districts, greater than that of males, cannot be denied; and the proportion is in some places so great, that it cannot be accounted for by any general cause, but must arise from local circumstances; of which the following are instances:

	Males.	Females.
Village of Churton, by Al-		
ford, Chester,*	43	97
Township of Woodside,		
Cumberland,	72	166

* The township of Hatherton, Chester, is stated to contain 44 males and 147 females;

	Males.	Females.
Parish of Little Shelford,		
Cambridge,	69	151
Parish of Powderham, De-		
von,	58	117
Parish of Alderton, Wilts,	25	78
Village of Stoke Mandeville,		
Bucks,	81	161
Township of Thorneyburn,		
Northumberland,	54	109
West Quarter of Hexham-		
shire, ditto,	25	96
Township of Newtown,		
ditto,	9	19

There are a few places in which the number of males considerably exceeds the females; as in the

	Males.	Females.
Township of Clutton,		
Chester,	48	24
Parish of Barking, Suf-		
folk,	326	144

and many other places in a less proportion; but in general the number of females certainly appears greatest, and much more so in the maritime counties than in the inland counties. This division cannot be strictly made; but the following statement of the proportion of females to 100 males, will afford sufficient proof of the fact just mentioned.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Northumberland,	114
Cumberland,	115
Westmorland,	106
Durham,	114
Lancaster,	108
Chester,	106
Gloucester,	114
Somerset,	115
Devon,	118
Cornwall,	109
Dorset,	114
Hampshire,	107
Sussex,	102
Kent,	103
Essex,	103
Suffolk,	108
Norfolk,	110
Average,	110

but this is probably erroneous, as the number of persons employed in agriculture is 83, being nearly double the number of males.

INLAND COUNTIES.

Derby,	102
Nottingham,	104
Shropshire,	103
Stafford,	101
Leicester,	103
Rutland,	105
Hereford,	102
Worcester,	106
Warwick,	108
Northampton,	107
Huntingdon,	102
Cambridge,	102
Bedford,	107
Oxford,	103
Buckingham,	106
Hertford,	103
Berks,	106
Average,	104

Total of inhabitants, and excess of females, in the principal large towns :

SEA-PORTS.

Total.

Excess of Fem.

77,653	Liverpool,	8919
63,645	Bristol,	9759
43,194	Plymouth,	7162
32,166	Portsmouth,	3548
29,516	Hull,	3414
28,366	Newcastle,	3628
17,398	Exeter,	2770
15,052	Chester,	2068
14,845	Yarmouth,	1919
12,412	Sunderland,	2608
11,520	Colchester,	1496
11,295	Gosport,	1789
10,505	Chatham,	1107
10,096	Lynn,	1016
8,742	Whitehaven,	2046
7,913	Southampton,	1133
7,187	Berwick,	1169
6,688	Scarborough,	1228
6,099	Swansea,	1041
3,684	Falmouth,	752
417,976		58,572

There can be no sufficient reason assigned for a greater proportion of females residing in the counties which contain sea-ports, but their connexion with males engaged in a seafaring life. In reality, the proportion of females is not greater in these counties than in the others ; but it unavoidably appears so in the abstract of the enumeration, in consequence of persons in the navy and merchants' service having been accounted for in a body, instead of being included in the returns of the parishes to which they belong.— Of the total number of males in Great Britain, it appears that about 1 in 27, or nearly 4 in 104, are in the army and militia ; which corresponds with the appearance of an excess of females in the inland counties, whence most of our soldiers, but scarce any sailors, are supplied ; and of the total number of males in Great Britain, the army, navy, and seamen in the merchants' service, together, amount to 1 in $11\frac{1}{2}$, or somewhat less than 10 out of 110 ; which agrees so nearly with the average excess of females in the maritime counties, that little doubt can remain that the appearance of an excess of females has been caused merely by soldiers and seamen not being included in the parochial returns. It is well known that soldiers and sailors are obtained chiefly from large towns, and that the sailors belong almost entirely to the sea-ports ; it is found, accordingly, that the excess of females is much greater in large towns than in the villages, and likewise that the excess is far greater in the principal ports than in inland manufacturing towns.

MANUFACTURING TOWNS.

Total.

Excess of Fem.

84,020	Manchester,	5800
73,670	Birmingham,	4238
53,162	Leeds,	2154
36,854	Norwich,	5234
31,314	Sheffield,	348
28,861	Nottingham,	1403
16,953	Leicester,	1111
16,034	Coventry,	690
14,739	Shrewsbury,	1445
12,565	Wolverhampton,	151
12,549	Bolton,	701
10,989	Wigan,	853
10,832	Derby,	868
10,107	Dudley,	289
8,886	Halifax,	934
8,743	Macclesfield,	785
8,131	Wakefield,	729
8,027	Maidstone,	357
7,909	Devizes,	661
7,668	Salisbury,	844
462,013		29,595

The difference is obvious on mere inspection of this statement, and would probably have appeared greater had the trade of Birmingham, Manchester, and Norwich been in a flourishing state at the time, so as to have employed the usual number

number of workmen, the proportion of the totals is,

In the sea-ports—132 females to 100 males.

In manufacturing towns—113 females to 100 males.

It is impossible to believe this great excess of females can be natural; nor is it easy to discover any other cause for it than that to which it has been ascribed, the deficiency of the number of males in consequence of soldiers and seamen not being included in the returns of the places to which they belong; and as the addition of these bodies of men brings the numbers of the sexes nearly to equality, there seems to remain little doubt on the subject.

Total males in Great Britain,

by the returns,	4,979,694
Soldiers,	198,351
Seamen,	270,837
Convicts,	1,410
	<hr/>
	5,450,292

The total of females is 5,492,354, exceeding the males by 42,062; which difference, of less than 1 in 100, may be accounted for by emigrations from this country to the East and West Indies, America, &c. very few females going from hence to reside in foreign parts in comparison with the number of males who are continually leaving the country in commercial pursuits or from other motives.*

The result of the enumeration, therefore, strongly proves, that the number of males and females living is as nearly equal as in a subject of this nature can be expected; and the circumstance of a greater proportion of males being born, appears a wise provision for maintaining this equality, by providing against the greater adventitious mortality among males, in consequence of the casualties to which they are exposed, and particularly from war and navigation. I believe it may not only be proved, that the opinion of the

* That the persons who leave this country to reside in foreign parts, are chiefly males, may receive some confirmation from the enumeration of the United States.—America receives a great number of the emigrants from Great Britain and other parts of Europe; and accordingly we find the number of males living there in 1791 exceeded the females nearly as 104 to 100; and in 1801 the proportion was somewhat greater.

number of females living being greater than that of males, is unfounded, but likewise that the value of male lives is naturally at least equal to that of female lives.

J. J. GRELLIER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Further ELUCIDATIONS of *Who Wrote the WISDOM?*

Οὐδε τὴν γραφὴν ταύτην ἀνεγινότες; λησόντες ἀπεδοκιμασαν οἱ διανοούμενοι, ἅτοι ἐγινότες εἰς κεφαλὴν γυναικός.

IN the Monthly Magazine for October and November, 1803 (Vol. XVI. p. 221 and 305), occurs a Paper intitled—*Who wrote the Wisdom?* This dissertation has incurred the attention of one of your readers, whose strictures have been handed round to the author. Will you allow space for an attempt to repel the more relevant and plausible of the hostile arguments?

The objector assumes a paternal tone of alarm, and seems anxious to ascertain the drift of the dissertation. He is at a loss whether to be offended with it as sectarianism or as impiety; but he is plainly predetermined to eliminate the inference not by its logicalness but by its tendency. To his other charges he might have added that of Popery; for the obvious result of the dissertation, were the argument to appear convincing, would be, that, among all Christians, the *Wisdom* must form a part of the books accounted sacred, as it does already in the Church of Rome.

The ambition of founding a sect, of propagating infidelity, or of restoring catholicism, did not constitute the dissertator's object. He wished to discuss one of the most curious problems of literary history in the appropriate manner. Every expression implying an admission of the Christian miracles was carefully shunned, lest it should prejudice the philosophic world against the reasoning. Every expression implying a rejection of the Christian miracles was also shunned, lest it should prejudice the Christian world against the reasoning. The main inference is compatible with belief or with unbelief. Its reception might eventually infect some of the popular doctrinal creeds; it might also infect some of the theories of infidel speculators; but it would apparently leave the mass of evidence respecting the miracles nearly in the same state of verisimilitude in which it has always subsisted. Let us then overlook the

the scope, to inquire concerning the correctness, of the hypothesis.

The objector seems to have read with care Calmet's *Dissertations on the Bible*, and thence to take his point of view.—Nor will arguments be despised by the philosopher, which convinced a Gibbon (c. xxi. vol. ii. 410. p. 229). Both the Benedictine and the historian are for dating the *Wisdom* above a century before the Christian æra. Suppose the reasoning solid, what results?—That the second chapter of the *Wisdom*, containing (ver. 13—21) a clearer allusion to the crucifixion of Christ than any other book of the Jewish Scriptures, must be received as prophetic, consequently as inspired, and consequently as entitled to become canonical; and that those churches which exclude this book from their canon, have apostatized from revealed truth and renounced divine doctrine. Will the objector abide by this inference? No: sooner than do it he will moult all his borrowed display of peacock's plumage.

The objector's successive arguments of detail, in fact, unite in this: that the *Wisdom* and the *Ecclesiasticus*, being usually coupled together in the notices and citations of ecclesiastical antiquity, must have had a cotemporary origin; and this coequality is confirmed by the identity of character, both as to sentiment and style, which pervades the *Wisdom* and the untranslated portions of the *Ecclesiasticus*, of which a small part only can have been composed or compiled in Hebrew by the grandfather of the translator. Moreover, an imitation of Solomon, by which the *Wisdom* must be meant, is directly ascribed to the translator of the *Ecclesiasticus* in the first prologue. Now the *Ecclesiasticus* can be proved long anterior to the Christian æra. It is attributed, in a trustworthy preface, to the thirty eighth year of Ptolemy Evergetes; which date is corroborated by the stronger internal evidence of the 50th chapter—the installation of Simon, son of Onias, as High-priest, being apparently described by an eye-witness. There were two Simons, sons of Onias, the one of whom flourished under Ptolemy Philadelphus, and the other under Ptolemy Philopater. The latest, therefore, lived full two hundred years before Christ. Suppose this fiftieth chapter, which has no symptom of being translated from the Hebrew, to have been, nevertheless, the work of the grandfather, which is an indulgent supposition—his grandson even must still have flourished 130 or 140 years before the Christian æra.

This is a decisive chronological obstacle to the opinion in discussion.

In this restatement, though the objector may complain of the abridgment, he will not of the enfeeblement, or smothering, of his argument. We are agreed that the *Ecclesiasticus* and the *Wisdom* come from one hand: it is useless to transcribe the parallel passages that indicate it. To separate the fate of the two books is not the most satisfactory method of obviating the difficulty. Make this single simple emendation:

For Simon, son of Onias (*Ecclesiasticus*, c. l. v. 1), read Simon, son of Boethus.

Not one mussy parchment of the most recently interpolated which Bendtsen could discover, not one Bible in the whole Prussian collection is stated to supply this new reading. No father of the church—no heretic in a dilemma—ever before found it expedient to propose this capricious alteration of Onias into Boethus.—Sound the words—look at them—copy them; no scribe, however deaf, dim, or stupid, can possibly have mistaken the letters for one another in Greek, in Estranghelo, or in Latin. Under what pretext, then, is this new mark of date to be smuggled in?

There were, as the objector truly observes, two Simons, sons of Onias, who became High-priests at Jerusalem. Both were distinguished, conspicuous, not to say celebrated men in the *Ecclesiastical Annals of the Jews*. Josephus, in the twelfth book of his *Antiquities*, mentions the first Onias, whose son was called Simon the Just, and was father to the second Onias, who again named his son Simon. All four attained the High-priesthood.—Of course the name Simon, son of Onias, must have been very familiar to the latter of the seventy (if there were seventy) interpreters, to the students in the schools of Alexandria, to the popular preachers of Jerusalem, to the various classes of religious pamphleteers, to the genealogists, and to the Temple-scribes. Son of Onias must have been an epithet so habitually associated among them all with the name of the High-priest Simon, that it would almost inevitably trip from the tongue of a dictator, or slip from the pen of a copyist, where the text had only Simon. And what renders this very probable accident in the present instance nearly a certainty, is, that the Simon of the *Ecclesiasticus* (c. l. v. 4.) fortified the temple.

Now Josephus relates, that, under the first priesthood of Simon, son of Boethus, Herod built a palace, or barrack, in the upper

upper city, where the Temple stood, which would contain (Ant. xv. 9, 3.) many companies of men. And in the second priesthood of Simon, son of Boethus, Agrippa strengthened the fortifications (Ant. xix. 7, 2.) so obviously as to excite the mistrust of Marcus, the prefect of Syria. Agrippa almost seems to have deposed Simon for the purpose of shifting on him the blame of a turbulent innovation. So that of either priesthood of the son of Boethus it might be truly related, that under him the Temple was fortified; whereas this is not related of the Onias' sons first or second.

The conjecture, that "son of Onias" is an epithet of routine, inserted by a copyist, can surely not be thought violent.—Suppose it omitted, the circumstance of the Temple's being fortified under his auspices, will necessitate a decision in favour of this third Simon, instead of the first or the second. It must, therefore, be inferred, that the writer was present at the installation of the Simon who fortified the Temple; that is, of Simon Cantheras, the son of Boethus; and, consequently, that the author of the Ecclesiasticus resided at Jerusalem in the twenty-third year of the Christian æra; and, at that time, took an enthusiastic and professional interest in the public ceremonies of the Temple.

It is some slight further confirmation of the idea that the son of Boethus must be the Simon of the Ecclesiasticus, that his remarkable personal beauty is there noticed with delight (c. l. v. ii.); and that, according to Josephus, he was father (Ant. xv. 9. 3.) to a woman no less distinguished for perfection of external form.

The subordinate marks of date all tally with the times of Herod and Agrippa.—The high spirit of liberty, of almost rebellious hostility to the Romans, which breaks loose in the xxxvi. chapter (v. 3. and v. 7—11.) is such as ought to characterise the subjects of a Tiberius and a Caligula, such as was really prevalent at that very period in Jerusalem, and such as was worthy to inspire the analogous eloquence of the contemporary author of the first book of Maccabees. The high value which is set on faith πῆστις in the Christian system, begins to make its appearance in the Ecclesiasticus (c. xxv. v. 12.) No such idea was in circulation a century before Christianity. The probably interpolated mark of date in the preface has already been considered (vol. xvi. p. 307);

it was, no doubt, an inference from the previous error concerning Simon.

The Ecclesiasticus, therefore, was not only not anterior to the Christian æra, but was actually in the process of composition or inditement at the very time; which, of all others, most favours the hypothesis advanced in the dissertation "Who wrote the Wisdom?" One may repeat them with additional confidence, and somewhat extend the original proposition, that the pupil of Sirach,* the translator of the Ecclesiasticus, and the author of the Wisdom, must be one and the same Jesus with the Christ of the Gospel-historians.

Conducive it will surely be found to the improvement of practical conduct among men, that two books, so replete with moral instruction as the Ecclesiasticus and the Wisdom, should acquire the additional circulation and influence which an origin thus peculiar and illustrious is likely to confer. It remains, therefore, to exhort the Protestant churches speedily to replace these all-virtuous writings among their recognized canonical scriptures; and to exhort both Catholics and Protestants so to new model their creeds, that "the words of their Master" may be adapted not only for the edification of the multitude, but for the confirmation of ecclesiastic doctrine. This, however, is the concern not of the critic but of the priest.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *on the FEATHERS and DOWN of DOMESTIC FOWLS.* By M. PARMENTIER.

BIRDS are caught and reared not only for the sake of their flesh, their fat, and their eggs, but also on account of their feathers. The feathers, given them by nature for their clothing, and to form their principal means of flight, are applied to different purposes more or less useful to society.

Some, remarkable for their softness and elasticity, for the beauty of the filaments of which their barbs are composed, serve to overshadow the helmets of warriors, to ornament the head-dress of ladies, to form those tresses and those elegant plumes by which the richest articles are surmounted.

* And who is Sirach, the Syrian? Probably Philo, the brother of Alexander the Alabarch. This, at least, would neatly account for a filiation of idea which has been satisfactorily made out between the Alexandrian and Christian schools of theology.

Others,

Others, sought for on account of the length and solidity of their barrels, and the facility with which they can be cut at pleasure for writing, become the interpreters of our thoughts. Among the Europeans, they form an advantageous substitute for the reeds employed by the Arabs, and for the style with which the Ancients engraved upon tablets.

There are feathers also proper for filling those cushions, on which, when fatigued with the labours of the day, we repose during the night. It is from among the latter that Luxury herself has selected some of peculiar fineness, lightness, and elasticity, to form of them a bed on which she enjoys gentle sleep.

Plumes and other Ornaments of Luxury.

The most beautiful and most esteemed of all the plumes are those made of the feathers of the ostrich, that singular biped, which has its feet and parts of generation like those of quadrupeds, the head of birds, and the faculty of laying; the stomach and intestines of ruminating animals, and yet the gizzard of fowls; which has its body covered partly with hair and partly with feathers; in a word, which has wings which are not the instruments of flying, but only a kind of balance, with which it supports itself, and easily preserves an equilibrium in the exceedingly rapid courses which it performs in the deserts of Africa.

The plumage of the male is black, with some gray and white feathers; that of the female is brown, and of an ash gray; the large feathers of the wings and tail are white in the male and black in the female.

What in particular distinguishes these large feathers, and renders them proper for making plumes, is, that they are soft, open, and flexible; that their barbs, composed of detached filaments, without cohesiveness and adhesion, are long and full; and, lastly, that the white plumes of the male are susceptible of assuming the finest tints.

The rarity and high price of these ostrich feathers, which are brought to us from the Levant, might, no doubt, have suggested the idea of naturalizing these birds in Europe, had it been believed that they were capable of residing in any place but the burning sands of Africa. But there is another kind of ostrich, that of Magellan, which, inhabiting the cold districts of South America, might thrive in our climates. It would be necessary to introduce it, and to try to multiply the breed, in order to take advantage of its eggs, its flesh, and its feathers.

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In the mean time, there is another speculation which would succeed more speedily, and with more certainty. It is, to multiply white turkeys, and to employ for plumes the feathers found on the lateral part of the thighs of these animals.— This substitute for ostrich feathers would become useful to commerce.

Besides the large ostrich-feathers which are seen waving with so much grace over the head-dress of ladies, there are some taken from other birds which serve also for ornamenting these heads. Of this kind are the feathers of the bird of paradise, and particularly the long and beautiful black feathers which proceed from the top of the head of the heron, forming an aigrette, which is balanced on their neck. Luxury adorns itself also with the feathers of the peacock. The colours of gold and of precious stones which nature has bestowed in profusion on the tail of this beautiful bird, are its exclusive property. Those of the golden birds, the hummingbird, and others of the large family of the woodpeckers, exhibit the freshness and velvety appearance of flowers, the polish of the most brilliant metals, the splendour of the most precious stones, and the variegated and dazzling reflection of the rays of the sun. It has employed, in trimming robes, the beautiful yellow and brilliant feathers of the neck of the toucan. It has not even disdained to use, for the like purpose, the azure feathers of the jay, and with which that in the fable was not contented.

So active a war was carried on some time ago against these birds, in order to obtain their feathers, that the farmers flattered themselves with the hope of being soon freed from them. Unfortunately the rage for the feathers of the jay is over, and that bird continues, as before, to ravage the fields.

Not satisfied with objects of ornament, for which luxury employed those feathers, embellished with the most brilliant colours, the idea has been conceived of rendering them useful.

It is with skins furnished with feathers of the same birds, to which are added, those of the swan, duck, diver, pintado, pheasant, &c. that muffs and palatines are made.

The skins destined for this purpose (says M. Vieillot, in the *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*), ought not to be those of birds which have died of disease, or which have been killed in moulting time. In this case the feathers would

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drop off, or would not be in a state of perfection. None, therefore, must be employed but those of birds killed in their state of perfection, and stripped off soon after their death, especially when the weather is hot; otherwise the same effects would result from corruption as from disease.

When the skin has been freed from all its impurities, it is spread over a small table, the plumage downwards, and the feathers previously well arranged over each other. To stretch it better, it is fixed with pins, or with a thread.

The grease and flesh which may adhere to it, are then removed, and the rents in it, if any, are sewed up. The skin is then covered with glue, prepared from a handful of farina, a pinch of common salt, and as much good white-wine as is necessary to mix it up and bring it to the proper consistence.

The skin being thus covered, is exposed to dry to the north wind, after which it is cleaned by scraping it, which may be easily done, as the glue detaches itself in scales. After this operation, if it still retain any humidity, it must be again covered with glue, and dried as before.

When well dried, it is fixed with thread upon paper, or on a ribbon, to preserve it, and inclosed in a box, the bottom of which is covered with absynthium or rose-wood. If an agreeable odour be required in the skin, it will be necessary, before it is taken from the table, and after it has been scraped, to give it, with a sponge, a stratum or two of some odoriferous composition.

When the skins are those of large birds, vinegar, in which salt or alum has been dissolved, is used instead of wine; several strata of this mixture are daubed over them; the quantity depends on the thickness of the skin.

Writing-Quills.

Pens, for such is the name given to the feathers of the wings and tails of birds, to distinguish them from the feathers, properly so called, by which their bodies are covered, are the longest and strongest of all the feathers. Those of swans, geese, and crows, are employed in preference to all others for economical purposes, and according to the quality of their barrels.

Thus, the quills of the swan are most esteemed for writing and for forming brushes; those of the goose, which are more plentiful, and almost as good as those of the swan, are more generally used for writing; and those of the crow are

more particularly employed for the keys of harpsichords, and by draftsmen in those kinds of drawings which are executed with the pen.

Method of Dutchifying Quills.

The bird which supplies the greatest quantity of writing-pens is the goose.—One furnishes quills of ten different qualities; but there always remains on their surface a greasy matter, from which they must be freed to render them pure, transparent, shining, and, in a word, proper for acquiring the necessary qualities. This preparation is generally given to them by the Dutch. Hence the expression of *dutchifying* quills, to denote the operation to which they are subjected. I took advantage of the circumstances of the war, when several apothecaries, acquainted with the arts and sciences, were employed in Batavia, to request them to procure some information in regard to a process which is still very little known. The following is the substance of what was communicated to me.

The process consists in immersing the quill, when plucked from the wing of the bird, into water almost boiling; to leave it there till it becomes sufficiently soft; to compress it, turning it on its axis with the back of the blade of a knife. This kind of friction, as well as the immersions in water, being continued till the barrel of the quill be transparent, and the membrane, as well as the greasy kind of covering, be entirely removed, it is immersed a last time to render it perfectly cylindrical, which is performed with the index-finger and the thumb. It is then dried in a gentle temperature.

Feathers and Down for Cushions.

Pillows, mattresses, and cushions, may be filled with the small feathers of domestic fowls and pigeons. There are some cantons in which they are employed for this purpose; but for the most part the down of the palmipedes is chosen. Those of birds of prey might be employed also, were they sufficiently numerous to promise abundance.

There are two kinds of down. One, which is neglected, consists of light soft barbs, open, bristly, and without connection, which cover a great many young birds soon after birth, and which drop off in proportion as they are developed. The other, more adherent, which are carefully collected, consist of those short feathers, with slender barrels, and long, equal, dis-united barbs, with which nature has composed the warm clothing of birds which
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take a high flight, and those which are aquatic, in order to secure them from the cold they would otherwise experience, the one in the upper regions of the atmosphere, and the other from the contact of the water. This down in the latter is covered with a close oily plumage, which preserves it entirely from humidity, and by these means permits these birds to preserve their natural heat.

The down of birds of prey, being, as already said, exceedingly rare, collectors endeavour to obtain only that of palmipedes; a very numerous class of birds, and of which three species only have been subjected to the condition of domesticity, viz. the swan, goose, and duck.

But before I speak of the collecting of these three kinds of down, which are readily obtained, I shall say a few words in regard to a kind of down which is far superior to them on account of its softness, lightness, and elasticity; it is the eider-down furnished by a duck called the eider-duck (*Anas mollissima*, Linn.) which inhabits Iceland. The following is the description given of it by Sonnini, the worthy friend of Buffon, and one of the principal co-operators in the *Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*:

"The eider-duck pulls from its breast and belly the down with which they are covered, in order to line its nest to warm its eggs and its young. It is sought for with great care in all countries where these birds are common. It is the softest, the lightest, warmest, and most elastic, of all the kinds of down. Norway and Iceland furnish this valuable substance, which is sold there at the rate of a pistole per pound when pure and well picked.

"The nests of the eider-duck are, in the north of Europe, to the inhabitants of the coast, a sort of property, which, though free, is constant and certain.—Each individual enjoys in peace the nests situated on his land, and does every thing in his power to draw thither these ducks. A heavy fine is imposed on those who kill any of these birds. One man, if his habitation be placed on one of the rocks at a distance from the land, can collect in a year from fifty to a hundred pounds of down. The Danes purchase all they collect. But it is a general rule, that the down taken from a dead eider-duck is inferior in quality to that which it plucks from its own body." I have already made this observation, and shall here add, that it is general for all birds,

There is, indeed, a very great difference between feathers plucked from a living animal and those taken from one which has died in consequence of disease. The latter have very little elasticity; their barbs become matted when exposed to the least humidity. They are attended also with another inconvenience, which is, that, though baked in an oven, they are attacked more readily by insects, and in a little time reduced to dust.

But this difference is observed not merely in the feathers of domestic animals; wool and hair are equally subject to it. Wool shorn from an animal which has died of disease, is not nearly so valuable as that cut from a sheep in good health. The state of the disease even lessens the quality in a considerable degree. All cloth made of hair cut from an animal which has died of disease, is destitute of strength. Merchants, therefore, are very careful to say that their hair is the product of a living animal; and they are, no doubt, taught by daily practice to distinguish it.

Even ivory which is collected by chance in countries inhabited by elephants, is inferior to that obtained from elephants which are hunted; the latter being whiter, less brittle, finer, and susceptible of a better polish, and in every respect superior.

Swans' Down or Feathers:

Among the wild swans, there are some, the plumage of which is entirely white, like that of domestic swans. Others, and this is the case with the greater number, are rather gray than white; and this gray is of a darker colour on the head and back, so that it appears almost brown.

Domestic swans are stripped of their feathers twice a-year, in the same manner as geese. They furnish a down much sought after on account of its softness, and which is employed for stuffing pillows and beds. It is well known, also, that the same substance, exceedingly fine, and softer than silk, is used for powdering-puffs. It is formed also into beautiful muffs and fur-articles, which are both light and warm. The feathers of the wings are preferable to those of the goose for writing, and for the tubes of painting-brushes.

Ducks' Down or Feathers.

Though the down of common fowls and pigeons is not neglected in some districts, the palmipedes furnish the principal part of that consumed in Europe.

Duck's-feathers are sufficiently elastic, and sold at a certain price in the *ci-devant* Normandy, where great numbers of these birds are reared. They are used for pillows and mattresses.

Goose-Down or Feathers.

The common goose, and particularly the large species which, since time immemorial, have been subjected to a state of domesticity, supplies the greater part of the feathers and down employed in Europe. It was long believed that the health of these birds was injured by depriving them of their feathers; but if the operation takes place before moulting, it is not followed by any inconvenience when properly performed, and in such a manner as to take from each wing only the down and four or five feathers.

When the young birds have attained the age of two months, they are conducted different times to a piece of clear water; they are then placed on clean straw, in order that they may become dry; they are then speedily stripped of their feathers for the first time, and a second time at the commencement of autumn; but with moderation, on account of the approaching cold, by which they might be injured.

Another precaution, which ought always to be known, is, that when geese are stripped of their feathers they must be prevented from going to the water, and made only to drink, during two days, till their skin becomes firm. They are plucked a third time, when they are killed, after they have been fed. This bird, therefore, which has lived about nine months, can furnish, in the course of its life, three crops of feathers.

The advantage to be derived from goose-feathers is no where to be neglected.—They form an important article of commerce in Lincolnshire, where they are sold, to a considerable amount every year.

To neglect the advantage of obtaining once, twice, or thrice, in the course of a year, a crop of writing-quills, and of down for filling beds and pillows, would be to renounce voluntarily a considerable and certain profit which might be derived from a numerous breed of geese. It is estimated that this product varies with age, and that a mother-goose gives in general a pound of feathers, but a young one furnishes only half a pound.

Geese destined for peopling farm-yards, and which are what is called 'old geese,

may, indeed, be plucked thrice a-year, without inconvenience, at an interval of seven weeks; but young ones, before they are subjected to this operation, must have attained to the age of thirteen or fourteen weeks, and especially those soon destined for the table, because they would become meagre, and lose their quality.

The nature of the food contributes very much to the value of down, and to the strength of feathers. The particular care taken of geese has no less influence. It has been remarked, that in places where these birds find a great deal of water, they are not so much subject to vermin, and furnish feathers of a better quality.

There is a sort of maturity in regard to down, which may be easily discovered, as it then falls of itself. If removed too soon, it will not keep, and is liable to be attacked by worms. Lean geese furnish more than those which are fat; it is also more esteemed. Farmers ought never to suffer feathers to be pulled from geese some time after they are dead, for the purpose of being sold; they generally smell badly, and become matted: none but those plucked from living geese, or geese which have been just killed, ought to be introduced into commerce. In the latter case, the geese must be plucked soon, and in such a manner that the operation may be terminated before they are entirely cold: the feathers are then much better.

Desiccation of Feathers.

Whatever be the kind of birds from which feathers are obtained in the greatest abundance, those principally used ought to be plucked from a living animal; and they may be easily known, as the barrels, when pressed between the fingers, emit a bloody liquid. Those plucked after death are dry, light, and liable to be attacked by insects; but feathers and down of the best quality, collected before moulting, and in the proper season, require, as already observed, precautions, in order that they may be preserved in a good state. They are always accompanied by a fat lymphatic matter, which, becoming altered, would communicate to them an odour exceedingly disagreeable. They must, therefore, be subjected to previous desiccation, and exposed in an oven after the bread has been taken from it. This desiccation ought even to be carried further when the feathers are those of aquatic birds, in consequence of their oily nature.

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When this previous deficcation has been effected, the feathers are conveyed to a dry airy place, where they are stirred every day. By these means the pith contained in the barrels is dried; the greasy and membranous parts of their surface are dissipated in dust. The quill may then be kept for centuries: but if these precautions be neglected, if the quill is not reduced to the state of pure parenchyme, and if it contains half dried juices, it will then become a prey to insects. In this case it must be bleached in soap-water, and then washed several times; a secondary operation, which determines the elastic quality of the quill, and occasions a loss. What has been said of feathers, is applicable to wool. If badly scoured, the yolk and fat matters with which it is impregnated attract insects. It must then be washed to prevent its total destruction, and be freed from this natural fat matter, which is liable to corrupt.

The matters employed in beds in country-houses must be put into a hurdle, supported by a trestle, in the middle of a well-aired apartment; they must then be stirred and beat from time to time with a switch; exposed often to the open air; to the cold during the fine days of winter, and to the sun in the beginning of spring, to remove that kind of insect of the class of the phalænæ which is propagated only in the shade and in a state of repose. Day-light and agitation are means far preferable to the aromatic plants proposed for producing the same effect.

The process of purification consists in putting into three pints of boiling water a pound and a half of alum and as much cream of tartar, which are diluted in twenty-three pints more of cold water.—The wool is then left immersed in this liquor during some days, after which it is washed and dried. After this operation it will no longer be subject to be attacked by insects.

The purity of feathers and wool employed for mattresses and cushions ought to be considered as a first object of salubrity. Animal emanations may, under many circumstances, be prejudicial to the health; but the danger is still greater when the wool is impregnated with sweat and the excrementitious parts of persons who have experienced putrid and contagious diseases. Bed-clothes, and the wool of mattresses, therefore, cannot be too often beat, carded, cleaned, and washed. This is a caution which cannot be too often recommended.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following observations, relative to the use of horse-shoes, if you deem the subject worthy of any farther attention, may not be unacceptable to your correspondent Veterinarius.

If the hoof of a horse, mule, or any beast of burden, was injured, it was usual, among the Greeks and Persians, to bind round it a kind of sock, made of the plant called *Spartium junceum*, or the *Stipa tenacissima*, a shrub capable of being manufactured, like our hemp, into baskets, ropes, and shoes. Aristotle, in his Hist. Anim. ii. 6. calls these socks *καρβαίνας*, a term significant of the shoes worn then by the common people; whence some have inferred, that they were, like them, made of strong ox-leather. What was at first used as a remedy, was afterwards employed as a preventive. In the time of Catullus, it is evident, that a plate of iron, *ferrea solea*, was fastened to the hoof (most probably by a piece of cord), for the purpose of defending it from injury.

Et supinum animum in gravi derelinquire
cæno,

Ferream ut soleam tenaci in voragine mula.

CAT. xvii. 23.

Suetonius informs us (Ner. Vit. cap. 30), that the shoes of Nero's mules were made of silver; and Pliny (lib. xxxiii. cap. 30) tells us, that Poppæa's mules were shod with gold. These shoes, it appears, from a passage in Suetonius (Vesp. Vit. cap. 23) were only used for show, or when necessity required.

The first intimation which we have of the modern horse-shoe, is in the *Tactica* of Leo VI. Emperor of Constantinople, a work composed in the ninth century. In enumerating the various articles of furniture for a horse, he specifies horse-shoes of iron, with horse-shoe nails. The words in the original are, *σεληναία σιδηρά μάλια καρφίων*. That the modern Greek term *σεληναία* can have no other meaning than that here assigned to it, is sufficiently evident from an observation of Eustathius, who informs us, that the *σεληναία* were placed under the hoofs of horses, and fastened with nails. The term was probably adopted from the resemblance which a horse-shoe bears to a crescent.—How long they existed before the ninth century we have no evidence.

Dr. Carey quotes the *χαλκοπόδ' ἵππων* (Iliad viii. 41.), as a proof, that, in the days

days of Homer, if not during the Trojan war, horses were shod with brass. This inference appears to me highly questionable. It was usual with the Greek poets, when they intended to convey an idea of strength or durability, to affix to the noun the epithet χαλκός. Thus Stentor (Il. lib. v. 783) is termed χαλκίφρωνος — Achilles (in lib. xviii. 222) is characterized as having χαλκίον σπῆν, *vocem aream*. The mansion of Jupiter (Il. i. 426.) is denominated χαλκοβαλὲς δῶν, an expression, which, as Madame Dacier and Clarke justly observe, is significant merely of its stability. The precise meaning, therefore, of the phrase χαλκοπόδ' ἵππῳ, appears to me too contestable to furnish any satisfactory proof that the horses of the Greeks or Trojans were shod with brass. For my part, I am inclined to adopt the opinion of Eustathius, Hesychius, and some other eminent critics, who consider the epithet here employed as equivalent to *πρότερον ἔχοντες*, signifying nothing more than *solidas ungulas habentes*. For, had it been usual during the Trojan war, or in the age of Homer, to shoe horses with brass, it appears to me extremely improbable that a practice so useful should have been relinquished, or that an art so simple could have been lost. Yet there are accumulated, though indirect, authorities, to prove, that in later ages it was entirely unknown (See Xenophon de Re Equestri, et de Magister Equitum; Appian de Bello Mithr.; & Diod. Sicul. lib. xvii.).

Dr. Carey observes, that brass or copper was in general use before the accidental discovery of iron. It is far more certain that it was generally used long after: and I am inclined to believe that the discovery of both originated with one and the same person. Iron was known in the time of the Trojan war. Homer informs us, that the Greeks bartered it for wine (Il. H. 422.). And when he introduces Achilles as recounting his riches, iron is particularly mentioned as constituting part of his valuable property. It is likewise certain, that the art of working it was then known. This being the case, it is indeed difficult to assign any satisfactory reason why the armour of the Greeks and Trojans was entirely fabricated of brass. It was, perhaps, owing to the scarcity of iron; for it appears that the value of the few articles then manufactured of this metal did not consist in their exquisite workmanship, and that it was not the πολυκμήτος σιδηρός only which was highly esteemed. In evidence of this, we are in-

formed (Il. Ψ. 827), that Achilles proposed, as a prize worthy of dispute, an iron *discus*, rough from the furnace.

It is generally believed, and the Arundelian marbles state, that the use of brass was known before the discovery of iron. This hypothesis, I must say, appears to me, if not false, to be at least extremely doubtful. The authority of these records, in regard to any chronological fact, is so problematical, that they cannot justly be regarded as correct and decisive documents. Their evidence is, in this instance, contradicted by the testimony of sacred history, which ascribes the art of working iron, and that also of working brass, to the same original, namely, Tubal-Cain, the son of Lamech. The Greek and Roman poets, concurring with the sacred historian in regard to the fact, though they assign a different author, generally represent Prometheus, the father of Deucalion, as the inventor of the art of working both iron and brass. Their fables, however, disfigured as they are with incongruities, deserve, perhaps, but little credit. One thing is certain, that they agree in representing Prometheus (Providence or Foresight) as the father of the arts,* and that they assign him an existence antecedent to the flood. Orpheus, indeed, one of the best of the ancient mythologists, addresses him as the same with Saturn.† Agreeably, therefore, to sacred history, and also to the fables of the poets, to whatever credit they may be entitled, both the arts in question must have been anterior to the deluge, and must have sprung from one and the same origin.

Stephanus, indeed, in his Thesaurus, affirms, on the authority of Hesiod,‡ that the use of brass was known before iron

* Βραχὲι δὲ μύθῳ πάντα συλληβὴν μαθεῖ, Πάσαι τεχνᾶι βροτοῖσι ἐκ Προμηθεύς.

† Πας, Πόσι! Σέμνε Προμηθεύ.

‡ Hesiod, in describing the brazen-age, observes, that, during that period, μέλας δ' ἔσκε σιδηρός, on which a celebrated critic makes the following remark:

"Si constaret sibi figmenta poetica, hanc progeniem (aeneam) occidisse oporteret, ante tempora Promethei, qui ferri cudendi artem invinisse a poetis magno consensu dicitur. — Vnum non tantopere exulta erat ars mentis, ut mendacii partes consensere necesse esset." — CLERICUS.

This charge of anachronism seems to me not well founded. The poet, when he introduces the story of Prometheus, must be understood, as I conceive, to speak proleptically.

was discovered. But this authority must appear highly questionable, when we consider the evidence by which it is opposed.

I beg leave to add, that your correspondent Veterinarius will find the subject of his query more fully treated in Professor Bechmann's History of Inventions.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Highgate,

A. CROMBIE.

March 11, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a TOUR through LOMBARDY and the EASTERN GRISONS. By M. REUCHLIN.

AT the conclusion of July, 1803, we set off from Milan, the seat of the Government of the Italian Republic, and, since the year 1796, the theatre of many remarkable scenes and many distinguished persons. The company consisted of several Italian merchants, an artist from Zurich, and a man of letters. The wretched situation of the Cisalpine Republic, the disordered state of the finances, and the confusion in the public offices, together with the total neglect of public instruction, were the subjects of our conversation, till the smiling landscape and the serene ether by which we were surrounded inspired more cheerful ideas. The beautiful level country round Milan consists alternately of meadows and corn-fields; the former yield four or five crops, and are partly indebted for their fecundity to the facility of irrigation; the latter, besides a crop of corn, produce another of Turkey maize, between which rows of vines interweave their luxuriant branches almost without cultivation. The meadows, which, in some countries, are confined by no boundary, but extend without interruption the whole length of the vallies and plains, are here surrounded with various kinds of wood, which produces an agreeable effect on the eye, that would otherwise soon become fatigued with the perfect uniformity of the prospect. The consumption of wood is, in part, supplied by these inclosures; but Milan is likewise furnished with that article by means of a canal from Lago Maggiore, some parts of which are bordered with woods.

We had proceeded several miles from the city, when we discovered, to the left, the mansion of Montebello, which resembles a castle. In the summer of 1796 this was the favourite residence of Bonaparte; notwithstanding which, he refused the offer of it made to him by the Cisalpine Re-

public. The heat was extremely oppressive when we arrived at the station of Parlasina; we therefore passed the middle of the day at that place. We here received much pleasure from a practice which is very common in this part of the country, namely, that of forming, in the midst of the garden, a hill of considerable height, the summit of which is generally crowned with a verdant bower. The different apertures in an arbour of this kind afford an interesting view over the plain by which the spectator is surrounded; and it was from one of these stations that we once more bade adieu to the light-grey dome of Milan. We arrived in the evening at Como, the native town of the younger Pliny. It lies low, and is situated close to the lake, which is bordered by steep and lofty mountains. The cathedral of Como is constructed entirely of marble, in the ancient Gothic taste; but time has converted it to a dusky white. Between a range of piazzas opposite to it, the tradesmen's shops and coffee-houses invitingly present their commodities. Not far from hence is situated the market and the port, which is tolerably lively. You can scarcely approach the latter without being surrounded by boatmen, who stun you with their cries of "*Signore, commanda una barca, una barca alla Pliniana, a Domaso,*" &c. Nor is it without difficulty that you are able to escape from their importunities.—Those however, who have leisure, should by all means embrace the opportunity of making an excursion on the lake to the adjacent villas, and feasting their senses on the delightful views. The frequent rains to which this place is exposed, probably on account of its proximity to the lake, have procured it the name of *L'Urinajo della Lombardia*.

Having entered the bark about six, we proceeded on the placid surface of the lake, between two mountains, which afforded a rich variety of prospects. The cypress-coloured olives, in the midst of the dark foliage of chestnut-trees, blended here and there with the lighter tints of the peach and lemon, form a picture the more interesting on account of the striking contrast of this mild and pleasing spectacle with the glistening snow-clad summits of the mountain. It was not long before our eyes were saluted with charming villas, situated on both the shores of the lake.—That which most distinguished itself was the villa Danzi; the proprietor, an opulent banker of Milan, having embellished this Tusculum with various kinds of buildings, floating-bridges, and terraces.

To

To the villa Danzi likewise belongs a beautiful garden; but the Pliniana is scarcely remarkable, excepting on account of the celebrity of its ancient proprietor. It, however, has to boast a natural curiosity, which is, a spring whose water regularly ebbs and flows. We likewise heard of the *Orrido di Bellano*, according to the description, a tremendous cavern, the residence, as a countryman significantly informed us, of many a frightful goblin, whose manœuvres are probably of great advantage to the neighbouring clergy.— In different parts of the mountains inclosing the basin of the lake, iron is procured. At ten at night we landed by moon-light at a solitary inn, where fish and fur wine were all the refreshment we could obtain. Near it is situated a village entirely inhabited by fishermen. The next morning we passed a small dock, where we saw several barks on the stocks; after which we arrived at the harbour of Domaso, where we found a French gunboat with the tri-coloured-flag. Here, while we refreshed ourselves with lemons and wine, we waited for the south wind, to which the north, which prevails in the early part of the day, was soon expected to give place. In the mean time we proceeded with the help of our oars, but very slowly, as we were protected from the burning rays of the sun only by a linen awning, and the bark was full of passengers. It was now past noon; a brisk south wind swelled our sail; we desisted from rowing, and the vessel rapidly glided along the liquid mirror, when we soon perceived, on the right, Fort Fuentes, erected in 1610 by Fuentes, Governor of the Milanese, in spite of the protestations of the Envoys of the Grisons. It is situated in the midst of inaccessible morasses, and completely commands the adjacent country. Nothing but the ruinous walls are now standing, as it was demolished by the French in 1709. We now passed the mouth of the Adda, which discharges itself into the lake. The Adda is a river of considerable breadth, is navigated by vessels with sails, and is fed by the melting of the snows on the mountains of the Valteline. A thicket of reeds, through which, some hours afterwards, our bark forced her way, indicated our near approach to the shore, and in half an hour we landed at Riva. This village, which is principally inhabited by fishermen, and contains a custom-house, is remarkable for its climate; the air, during the summer-months, is so unhealthy at night as to produce fevers; on which account not

only travellers avoid passing the night at this place, but even the inhabitants move in the evening higher up the hill, and return in the morning. This quality of the air is probably occasioned by the adjacent morasses, which might, however, easily be drained. In several other districts bordering on the lake of Como, the air possesses the same quality, but in other parts it is extremely pure and salubrious.

From Riva to Chiavenna, a distance of twelve miles, a tolerably good road leads through a narrow valley. The soil produces abundance of grapes and chestnuts, and the villages and detached houses scattered over the sides of the mountains, give the country the appearance of a Swiss landscape. Chiavenna is completely surrounded by mountains; the inhabitants, who are industrious, have a considerable trade in silk and rice, and are also employed in the conveyance of commodities over Mount Splügen. They likewise raise for sale great quantities of very fine chestnuts, wine, figs, and peaches. Their number amounts to about three thousand. As lately as the year 1790, the Calvinists who resided in this place, to the number of several hundreds, were obliged to emigrate on account of the religious persecution commenced against them. The grottoes hewn in the rocks near Chiavenna, in which wine is kept in summer, are likewise worthy of notice. This beverage is a real refreshment in that season, and more innocent than sherbet or ices. Part of the company now turned to the north-west, towards the Splügen, but we proceeded in a north-east direction. The road through Castasegna, Vicasoprano, and Cassaggia, continues gradually ascending the dreary rock of the steep Mount Maloya. About four miles from Chiavenna was formerly situated the village of Piuro, which is still laid down on the maps, and near it the mountain of Conto. This mass, composed principally of earth, must have been gradually penetrated and undermined by snow and rain, and thus prepared for the tremendous catastrophe. On the 4th of September, 1618, the Conto overwhelmed the unsuspecting village, burying in a moment both the houses and their inhabitants. The traveller still sees with horror the spot where nature has placed its monument of hills and rude fragments of rock. A little beyond these melancholy memorials, a charming cascade, known by the name of the *Aqua Fraggia*, precipitates itself from the rocks on the left in two broad crystal streams. The district extending from the boundaries of Chiavenna to the Maloya,

Maloya, is called Bergell (*Prægallia*), and its principal productions are, cattle, flax, corn, and fruit. The village of Loggio, to the right, is embellished with the country-seats of the Messrs. de Salis.—The ruins of a chapel erected to the memory of St. Gaudentius, who propagated the Christian religion in this district, are still remaining, not far from Cassaglia.—A path conducts, in a continual zig-zag, up the mountain; thick fogs envelope the traveller, just arrived from the genial summer of Como's lake. As soon as he has reached the summit of the chalky precipice, the village of Maloya affords him a resting-place. He is now at the south-west extremity of the Upper Engadin, in one of the highest inhabited vallies, the intense cold of whose atmosphere attests its elevation. At a little distance from Maloya is situated a considerable lake, which extends about four miles to Sils, and abounds in trout. To the right, beyond Sils, the river Inn rises at the foot of an extensive glacier. Not far from its source it first traverses the small lake near *Silva Plana*, and afterwards the still smaller near St. Maurice. After watering the whole Engadin, it enters the Tyrol at Finstermünz. This river has the credit of having given its name to the Engadin, which is said to be derived from *En Code Ino* (*in Capite Ini*). The length of the valley of Upper Engadin is upwards of thirty, and its breadth not more than two miles. On each side of it, mountains, piled on masses of granite, tower aloft to the sky, and the weather-beaten crags on their summits resemble the ruins of antique castles. These mountains are covered half way with forests of larch and pine-trees, and they are very rich in salubrious plants, particularly the *Iva moschata*, *valeriana*, and *angelica*.—Other species likewise grow in abundance; and in some moist situations we found the finest garlic in full bloom. The productions of the Upper Engadin are confined to good and extremely fragrant hay, of which two crops are annually obtained, and a small quantity of barley. The Alps afford an opportunity for rearing cattle; and in the huts of the herdsmen are made excellent butter and cheese.—A portion of the mountains is let to the shepherds of Bergamasco, who pasture their sheep upon them full two months in the year; for that is the duration of the summer of the Engadin; so that, reckoning fourteen days for spring, and as many for autumn, nine months are left for the

dominion of winter, who is here enthroned in hoary majesty.

St. Maurice, the last place in the Upper Engadin, is celebrated for its mineral water, which contains iron and acid gas in considerable quantity. It is exported in great quantities, particularly in August; and is frequented by strangers, who repair hither from Switzerland, Lombardy, and the Tyrol. The accommodations at this place are astonishingly bad; neither walks have been formed nor baths constructed for the convenience of visitors; and it is by mere accident that you meet with a physician. The inns are rather pot-houses, and resemble the former only in their charges. Westward of St. Maurice is situated the mountain called Julius, over which a road conducts to Chur. On each side of this road stands an ancient column, without pedestal or capital, about three feet in height and two in circumference. These are said to have been erected by Cæsar, who here found himself unable to proceed any farther against the Rætii; but the inscription, "*Non plus ultra*," on which this report is said to be grounded, is no where to be found; and it is even doubtful whether Cæsar ever was in these parts. A very intelligent man who resides in this country, who has accurately examined these columns, and under whose direction the earth has been dug from about them, is of opinion that they were erected by the Romans for the purpose of making libations. In the Lower Engadin, which commences with the village Sumada, is a cave, which is likewise said to have existed in the time of the Romans. Drusus, the son of Augustus, actually penetrated with an army into this valley, which he subdued, and it is reported that he took up his winter-quarters in the above cavern. Not far from Chur there is a passage hewn through the rock, which is denominated the Roman gate. To the eastward, on the mountain of Bernina, is situated a remarkable glacier, from which, in summer, runs a considerable stream, which discharges itself into the Inn. The adjacent mountains are inhabited by chamois, marmots, wolves, and bears; the latter frequently do considerable injury to the flocks of sheep on the mountain-pastures. We saw several chamois shot, and found their sinews and tendons, particularly in the legs, of uncommon strength. We were likewise shewn some of the lumps which are found in their stomachs, and which, in the dark ages of ignorance, were employed in medicine

dicine by the name of the bezoar-stone.— They are in fact nothing more than the indurated remains of roots which the animal is incapable of digesting. The chamois feeds on herbs and leaves; the female seldom produces more than one at a time, which she exercises at an early age in leaping. The young are sometimes taken alive as they remain standing by the side of their dam when the latter is shot. They are then habituated to suck a she-goat, which, in a short time, regards the stranger as her own offspring. A great number have been reared in this manner. The flesh of the chamois, after lying from ten to fourteen days in vinegar, is very good eating; but the most valuable part of the animal is its skin. The marmot produces three or four young ones, and digs a subterraneous habitation, in which it lays up a store of hay in the summer, and passes the winter rolled up like the dormouse in a profound slumber. It forms one of the principal amusements of the inhabitants to dig up their holes and to make captives of the whole stupified family. The skin of the marmot is used for furs, and their flesh, though insipid, is eaten. Martens, pole-cats, and squirrels, are likewise hunted in winter for their skins. The vehicles employed by the inhabitants are not above three feet in height, and are commonly drawn by oxen. As this country is too barren to afford sufficient subsistence for its inhabitants, they go in great numbers as shopkeepers, sugar-bakers, &c. to France and Italy, where they carry on business for a time, and return with the fortune they have acquired to their native land. In consequence of this, most of the inhabitants, besides their native language, speak Roman (which is a corrupt mixture of Latin and Italian), French, and Italian. In the interior of the country you nevertheless perceive little civilization and industry, and the character of the inhabitants is rude and unpolished. Between the different branches of the family of Salis and that of Planta exists a jealous rivalry for the preponderating influence over the people. The former are in the Austrian and the latter in the French interest. The highest eulogy which the Grison can bestow on himself or his country is, he is a freeman; but yet, in their diets, almost every question is carried by means of corruption.

The Lower Engadin is a delightful valley, and contains the villages of Sumada, Bevers, Pont, Zug, Skant, and others,

which enjoy a milder air, and produce a greater quantity of grain. In this valley the rich salt-spring of Thraup is particularly worthy of notice. It is frequented by great numbers of patients. No attempt has hitherto been made to obtain culinary salt from this spring by means of evaporation.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, and FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the GREEK.* (Continued from p. 218 of last Number.)

No. III.

“Sed tamen necesse fuit esse aliquid extremum, et tanquam arborum baccis, terraque frugibus maturitate tempestivâ, quasi victum et caducum.”—CIC. de Senectute.

THE vigour and youth of Greece were now on their decline; and her exertions in arms and arts were becoming less active as centuries rolled on: but in her green old age the features of her youth were discernible, and the spirit with which it was animated burst forth in irregular and partial gleams, that evinced her not yet to be exhausted by the efforts of former days.

Deprived of the advantages enjoyed by his predecessor, Philip of Thessalonica continued the work after an interval of an hundred and fifty years.

The season had now gone by in which we are to expect those vivid flowers that had composed the former Wreath, for this was the title given by the collectors to their works.

Perfection is no longer to be found.—The Sapphos and Anacreons of the day were admirers and imitators of their predecessors, but bore no nearer resemblance to them than the Pseudo-Hercules, in one of Menander's plays, to the real hero of antiquity.* The same ideas recur; but the power of expression to give them their due illustration is wanting. It is a most just and elegant comparison which Addison makes somewhere in his Spectators (and which may well be transferred to the subject before us), when, speaking of the prince of Roman eloquence, he observes, that the same idea expressed in the language of Cicero and attempted by another writer, differs as much as the same object when seen by the light of the sun and by the faint glimmering of a taper.

* This personage is recorded to have appeared on the stage with a neat black cane by way of club.

The attractions of these light compositions become less striking as we advance; the paintings, no longer vivid, are melted into the tints of autumn; but although fallen into the fear and yellow leaf, remain pleasing to the eye, and interesting even to their latest decay.

During the silent lapse of more than five hundred years, the lyre of Greece hung silent and unstrung; and when Agathias, in the sixth century, attempted to give it sound, a feeble tinkling was returned to the touch before it lay mute for ever.

This collector raked together the loose miscellanies and scattered fragments of his time; and knew not that by his exertions he was bequeathing and perpetuating to succeeding ages the figure of his country enfeebled, helpless, exhausted, and nearly sunk into dotage.

Some few of his own productions may be brought forward to redeem it from this second childishness. A mistress in the golden days of Meleager would not have thought herself degraded by a tribute like the following. I have substituted the familiar English name Janet for the Greek one Ereutho:

Σπῶνδον ἐν φιλίᾳ με μαθὼν εὐδῶπις Ἐρευθῶ.

In wayward mood by artifice I strove
To try the fervour of my Janet's love;
And, "Oh farewell, my dearest girl," I
cried—

"Forget me not when seas and lands di-
vide."

Pale at the news, she wept; and, in despair,
Her forehead struck, and tore her silken hair,
And sigh'd, "Forfake me not;" till, sweet-
ly prest

By her soft sorrows, and her kind request,
I yield, by generous selfishness inspir'd,
And hardly grant her what I most desir'd.*

Yet have the labours of Agathias de-
served well of posterity; for as the public
taste declines with the morals and power
of a people, he found admirers in his
contemporaries, who seem to have given
all the encouragement in their power to
this unpromising offspring of decrepitude,
and to have watched over it with such
jealous care, that we have more remains
from the collection of Agathias than from
his two predecessors conjointly. Thus if
we are not indebted to this collector for
any very refined pleasure in the perusal of
his work, yet if it be true that *mutuum est
pictura poësis*, we are at least enabled to

judge from the preference given to the
new over the old collection, of the then
prevailing taste in literature.

A more calamitous period in the history
of the world is not to be found than that
which elapsed from the fourth to the sixth
century. The Barbarians of the North
had not only succeeded in their depreda-
tions on the enfeebled inhabitants of the
Eastern and Western Empires, but had
introduced their manners among them,
and had even engrafted their jargons on
the withering stem of Grecian literature.

At the end of the sixth century, its un-
happy country appears to have become
foreign to herself; and none, except-
ing those who devoted themselves solely to
the study of ancient learning, were mas-
ters of the dialects, metres, and nice dis-
criminations between words seemingly
synonymous. Grammarians had, at diffe-
rent times, endeavoured to affix, by ac-
cents, certain rules for the raising and de-
pression of the voice, which, if not invent-
ed at this era, were at least more generally
resorted to as the standards of tone and
modulation. On proofs so faithless and
unsteady, the ancient fabric was not cal-
culated long to brave the assaults of bar-
barism. The public taste continued to
decline; and, while the collection of Aga-
thias remained entire, those of Meleager
and Philip were, from two causes, yearly
losing some of their ornaments.

The decay of the old manuscripts was
not supplied by new transcribers; and a
second cause, not less powerful than the
first, may be found in the gloomy and un-
relenting zeal with which the ministers of
religion persecuted every work of inge-
nuity and fancy.

The first of Meleager's collections,
from the very plan and intention of the
collector, was necessarily exposed to their
fury. The specimens of that work
which yet remain, too abundantly justify
the persecution. It was written for the
express purpose of celebrating eastern sen-
suality, and is said to have contained no-
thing but the *divitias miseras* of a mind
pregnant with ideas wasted in the embel-
lishment of vice. But unfortunately its
undiscriminating enemies appear to have
been actuated by a rage no less furious
against those beautiful relics of affection
and sorrow by which the poet endeavoured
to make amends to an insulted world for
the extravagance of his youth.

To Agathias we are indebted for six
years of the reign of Justinian, continued
from the History of Procopius to the last
victory of Belisarius, in the year 559,

* The epigram beginning with *ἔπει μὲν ἐ
φίλοισιν*, which was inserted in the first
number, is there by mistake ascribed to Me-
leager: Agathias was its real author.

over the Bulgarians, commanded by Zabergan. The history of our author has been censured, perhaps justly, as a dull and prolix declamation. Yet he is generally allowed to maintain a respectable place among the Byzantine historians, and is peculiarly noticed for the mildness and humanity of his sentiments.

The whole series of the second Gothic war had been completed by Procopius.—During the eventful reign of Justinian, Rome had five times changed masters, and was once more restored to her lawful Emperor by the bravery of Narses. The times were big with stratagems, individual deeds of heroism, distant migrations of Barbarians from the bleak and ungenial North in quest of milder suns, the havoc of war and pestilence, and the convulsions of empires and of nature.*—Gibbon takes a reluctant leave of Procopius for Agathias. “We must now (says he) relinquish a statesman and a soldier to attend the footsteps of a poet and a rhetorician. The savage descent of the Franks, under the two brothers Buccelin and Louthaire, into the fair plains of Italy—the wild superstitions of their allies the Allemanni, who sacrificed the heads of horses to their native deities of woods and rivers—are noticed by this even and placid writer in the strain of cool philosophy.—The Sybil’s cave, made venerable from its inmate, and the ancient dreams of inspiration, is only mentioned with a view of ascertaining its site with accuracy; and the final victory gained by Narses on the banks of the Vulturnus was only chosen to give point and ornament to an epigram of six lines. Rome had so frequently been the seat of empire to barbarous monarchs—had so often crouched under the despotism and indignities imposed on her by strangers—the theatre of her former victories had in such numerous instances represented the scenes of her disgrace and humiliation, that we are no longer to expect from her historians that awful regard, that holy “*admonitus locorum*,” which is felt by the patriot while musing over the honours of his country.”

But in describing the joy which diffused itself over Italy, this writer was insensibly betrayed into language so nearly approaching to poetry, that its resemblance to the opening of Richard the Third could not

* See an account of the earthquakes that shook Constantinople incessantly, and the comets which appeared in the reign of Justinian.

escape the notice of Gibbon.—“Nothing (says Agathias) remained for the Italians but to exchange their shields and helmets for the soft lute and capacious hoghead.”

Agathias was one of the few remaining Greeks who made the study of the ancient language the business of their lives, and hence he obtained the name of Scholasticus; for, amongst other encouragements held out to support the cause of expiring literature, the names and titles of grammarian and scholar were applied to those who signalized themselves by successful application to the works of their forefathers.

In the tenth century, the manuscripts, from the combined effects of time, discord, and superstition, were either nearly destroyed, or falling quietly into oblivion.—Happily for the lovers of poetry, a person known to us by name only, embarked once more in the undertaking, and saved the vessel that was going unnoticed down the stream of time to oblivion. This person was Constantinus Cephalus, the friend and relation of the Emperor Leo the Philosopher, some of whose whimsical productions appear in the work. How small a share of literature and talent entitled a person in these days to public notice, we may easily collect from the honourable title conferred on Leo, whose time appears to have been devoted to any thing rather than those pursuits from whence he derived his precedence in name.

Maximus Planudes, a monk of the fourteenth century, was the last collector. We are not to expect great elegance of selection in a man of that age, and particularly in a monk; and must not be surprised if many dull, and, to say no worse of them, unmeaning epigrams, of his tasteless times, have a place in his work, to the exclusion of others recommended by elegance and antiquity. Two manifest disadvantages appear in the arrangement of Planudes; for, by doubly classing the epigrams—first, alphabetically; and again, in order corresponding with their subjects, the mind is fatigued by the sameness of repetition, and the latter ages are confounded with those of purity. The *editio princeps* of this *Anthologia* was that of Jan. Lascaris, accompanied by a Greek Prologue of the editor, and a Latin Epistle to Pietro di Medici, printed at Florence, August 1494.

Planudes turned with abhorrence from the many indelicacies that yet disgraced the work; and, as Lascaris says of him in his Preface, “Non magis disposuit, quam mutilavit, et, ut ita dicam, castravit.”

vit hunc librum detractis lascivioribus epigrammatis ut ipse gloriatur."

To this imperfect and tasteless abridgment the scholars of Europe were referred until the seventeenth century; and this might have been added to the number of instances on record where abridgments have survived their originals, had not a youth of Burgundy, the pride and wonder of the age in which he lived, rescued the parent-collection from total oblivion.

Claude de Saumaise, well known to us by the name of Salmasius, was one of those original and hardy geniuses of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries, who braved the terrors of religious persecution, and embraced tenets rather from conviction than the fashion of the times. His mother was a Protestant, and had infused into his mind her notions on points of faith with such assiduity, that, after a residence in Paris of two or three years, he fled from that city to Heidelberg, for the express purpose of enjoying in freedom his religious opinions. He arrived at that city at the age of fourteen (under the escort of some merchants who were going to Frankfort fair), with recommendatory letters to all the learned there from Isaac Casaubon, with whom he had become intimate at Paris. To oblige his father, he studied civil law under Gothofredus. But his own inclination induced him to avail himself of the permission granted him of perusing the books contained in the library of the Palatinate. To accomplish this purpose, he sat up every third night, and was already pronounced by Casaubon "*ad miraculum doctus*." His time was employed in comparing printed editions with their MSS. and in transcribing the MSS. not hitherto printed.

He soon discovered that Maximus Planudes had been unfaithful in the office he had undertaken; and put together that collection, which, though unpublished, has ever since been known by the name of Salmasian, and constantly referred to by succeeding commentators.

Various causes prevented Salmasius from publishing his favourite work. Towards the close of life he was in great estimation among the sovereigns of Europe, and, on his return from Sweden, was unfortunately engaged to undertake the defence of the unhappy House of Stuart, which called down upon him the retaliation of Milton, with whom he was in no respect qualified to measure lances. Thus elated by the attentions of the great, and humbled in a contest with an obscure

individual, his mind fluctuated between the extremes of grandeur and debasement, and seems for ever to have lost that firm serenity, that just appreciation of its own powers, which neither aims at things beyond its grasp, nor sacrifices to a temporary repulse the pursuit in which it was formed to excel from inclination and experience.

I cannot conclude this paper without slightly noticing the principal sources from which (besides the *Anthologia*) the materials of the ensuing observations have been collected. The first is Atheræus, who was an Egyptian, a native of Naukratos, and flourished in the third century. From his extraordinary powers of memory, and from the extensive learning which his works display, he has acquired and merited the title of the Grecian Varro. Of these works, which were numerous, that of the "*Deipnosophist*" only remains to us, and is alone sufficient to support his character and justify his pre-eminence. To us, at least, it is rendered a most invaluable treasure by the quotations it contains from the most celebrated works of the most celebrated authors, and from authors whose names alone would have survived to us but for the fragments which it preserves. He conveys information in the most pleasing manner on the most interesting subjects, the customs, manners, and opinions, of the Greeks; and we are likewise indebted to him for several of the poems which the later collectors have inserted in the *Anthologia*.

Joannes Stobæus was so called from the place of his birth, Stobæ, in Macedonia. His age is not precisely ascertained, but has been conjectured by Heeren, his commentator, to have been about the end of the fourth and beginning of the fifth centuries. He also was the collector of an *Anthologia*, but on a very different principle from any that we have mentioned. The instruction of a favourite son was the scope of his labours; and to this we are indebted for both the collections which we have under his name, but which, in all probability, were but separate parts of the same work. They both consist of extracts from the most excellent philosophers, and moral and dramatic writers of Greece. To a work containing the united wisdom of the best ages of antiquity, and the most beautiful poetry which the vigorous genius of Athens ever produced, the title of a well-arranged common-place book is perhaps now the strongest recommendation that can be given; and to such praise are the books of Stobæus entitled.

Fragments

Fragments of near three hundred writers are preserved by him, of whom the greatest number have so nearly suffered their final dissolution, that no vestiges of them remain any where else, particularly those of the many comic writers of Menander's school, which (perhaps beyond any other circumstances) tend to make us regret the cruel depredations of time. I shall, in the course of my present undertaking, present a few of these in an English dress.— Their serious and moral turn, united to a force and energy of expression which entitles them to a very high poetical estimation, will afford a pleasing variety from the lighter and more alluring lays of Meleager, Agathias, and Antipater.

I have now finished the sketch which I thought necessary to prefix to my Essays; and it is with pleasure that, after this detail, I return to the work itself, and again open the little casket, which, during the lapse of so many centuries, and delivered into the custody of so many guardians unable to appreciate the value of the trust, has come down to us unrisled.

PROLOGUE.

Thou little wreath, by Fancy twin'd
In summer's suns and winter's wind,
That thro' an age of deepest gloom
Hast kept thy fragrance and thy bloom,
Tho' now whole centuries have roll'd,
And nations, since thy birth, grown old,
Tho' time have wither'd many a leaf,
And silent Envy play'd the thief,
And clowns have breath'd in evil hour
A poison into thy sweet flow'r,—
Yet dost thou live—nor tyrant's rage
Hath nipt thee quite, nor wars, nor age.

Yet not, as once, the gentle earth
Thou dost adorn that gave thee birth,
When, all unforc'd by pains and toil,
Wild shooting in thy native soil,
The sweetest buds that deck'd the land
Were pluck'd by Meleager's hand,
Who curl'd Anacreon's blushing vine
Around Erinne's eglantine,
And Myro's lillies call'd, to shade
The roses of the Lesbian Maid,
And pluck'd the myrtle from thy grove,
Callimachus, the sprig of love.

Be mine to wreath, these sweets among
(Menander, prince of comic song),
Some honours, spar'd by age and clime,
That live to grace an after-time,
Pluck'd from thy many garlands bright,
So charming once and new to sight.
Our unavailing sorrows mourn
Thy roses pale, thy lillies torn,
Thy garden rifled of its bloom,
Thy violets robb'd of their perfume;
Thy gaudy tulips now have lost
Their smiles by many a chilling frost;
Thy spring's rich wardrobe now is scant,
And now some sad and wintry plant,

Some wither'd shrub, of pow'r malign
(Of all that grac'd thy garden fine),
Remains of thee, or sickly yew
(Where buds of heavenly fragrance grew)
Or mourner cypress spreads a shade,
Or plant of Daphne, hapless maid!
Yet, 'midst the melancholy night,
Some scatter'd honours give delight,
And here and there a rose is found
Neglected on the chilly ground,
And a chance lilly sheds its snow
Beneath the darker shrubs of woe.

Oh, not as erst, thou modest wreath,
Shalt thou of all thy fragrance breathe!
Oh, not as erst, when Genius knew
To give thy colours to the view,
And Taste was ready to display
The flow'rs that fell in Fancy's way!
An Iron-age hath nipp'd thee fore,
While cold neglect thy honours tore.
For zephyrs soft that lann'd thy youth,
How wilt thou meet the gale uncouth?
Torn from a genial summer's smile,
How wilt thou bear a northern isle?
Far from thy home and native sky,
Meek stranger, wilt thou live or die?

NARVA.

N. B. ERRATUM in the last Number. For
Implicit Meleager opus, charoquo Diocli
Pignus amicitiae, &c.

Read,

Implicit Meleager, honora'oque Diocli
Munus amicitiae, &c.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on MODERN TOURS,
and the MODES of TRAVELLING in
WALES, with EXTRACTS from a real
ITINERARY. (Concluded from No.
126. Page 136.)

THE ruins of the castle of Aberyst-
with consist merely of the barbican,
or watch tower, and large masses strongly
cemented. It is apparently on a similar
plan to others, built by Edward the First,
and a very pleasant walk has been made
among its ruins, from which the Bay of
Cardigan is very advantageously viewed.
Mr. Wedali Price has built, on the shore,
what he would be the first to notice had
Repton built it. The hotel was full.
We therefore availed ourselves of a neat
lodging-house, where we were reminded
of English comfort, and had leisure to en-
joy it. On our departure we learned that
the daemon of extortion which pervades
the English watering-places, had found
his way into Wales. For two days and
three nights, with very slender dinners,
and only two bottles of port wine for two
gentlemen and three ladies, the charge
amounted to eight guineas!

The road to Machynleth is pleasingly
diversified, about the seventh mile stone,

as we descended to the estuary of the Dovey, which presented a beautiful scene of the village of Talgarth.

Machynleth, with romantic environs, is yet a beggarly town, where the colour and form of the houses increase the melancholy appearance. The rustic architecture disdains the use of chimnies, which are, in general, supplied by the door-way: the interior may be easily guessed.

To Dolgelly we were led through a rich woodland tract, with frequent waterfalls (if the dry season had not prevented them) till we came to the ascent of Cader Idris. This mountain-pate, is, without exaggeration, grand and interesting.

The lake of Tallylyn spreads at one extremity, and at the Pool of the Three Grains, the whole scope is sublime.

We now descended rapidly to Dolgelly, where we found a snug inn, and a harper ready to receive us. I willingly pay my tribute of praise to these agreeable musicians, and was delighted by what I could persuade myself to be the genuine melody of the ancient bards; but, as another bad consequence of their increased intercourse with England, my ears were perpetually assailed by Irish jigs and country dances, which no one can appropriate to Wales.

“*Demptus pervim mentis gratissimus error.*”

Dolgelly Green is much celebrated by the artists. The finest view of Cader Idris is found at about a mile upon the Tany Bwlch road in a fertile valley. We were here incircled by the mountains, and being greatly favoured by the weather, saw these prospects very happily. For that time the point of Cader Idris was clear. We should have praised the comfort and cheapness of the inn had we not been forced to take four horses upon a road almost without hills, and those not comparatively steep. The first part of the road is pleasant and shady. At Dolymullen is the very tasty cottage of Mr. Madocks. There is a romantic path among the rocks to the cascade, which, though the fall does not exceed fifty feet, is preferable to that of the Mynach, at the Devil's bridge, of three hundred. On the whole, I think this the most enchanting spot in Wales. As we ascended we still appeared to be in the centre of a plain, closely surrounded with mountains: those in the distance were certainly very blue and magnificent, but the common eye will feel a monotony, when they continue for such a space to form the only feature.

Toujours Perdrix!!!

At dinner time we reached Tan-y-bwlch inn, in the Vale of Festiniog, and experienced the usual pre-occupation, and the same extortion of four horses. This occasioned us a detention, but in the Vale of Festiniog, after what has been said of it by Lord Lyttleton, no one must complain. His praise, however, has nothing peculiar to this singularly pretty place, for with the friend of one's heart, the woman one loves, and a study of books, the most disagreeable would become pleasant. This valley is luxuriant, narrow, and lying between two parallel ranges of mountains, the outlines and grouping of which are extremely picturesque. Mr. Oakley's house has a romantic situation, about half way up the acclivity; commanding either extremity of the valley. None but a splenetic traveller will deny the praise so generally given to this favoured spot.

We had read of the “dark tower of Maentwrog,” but found it in reality to be a little whitewashed pinnacle, with a bell in it; but still favoured by the weather, we strolled to several points of view, and were much gratified. I am convinced that there is but one mode of travelling with comfort in Wales, which is in an open carriage, with two horses at length, with a man on the foremost. If you consign yourself to a post chaise, the rapacity of the innkeepers is immediately excited, common charges are doubled, and a scheme is laid, under a plea of the pre-engagement of the only chaise they keep, to prevent your leaving any place without a due fleecing. But of all evils the greatest surely is, to follow close at the heels of a party of fashionable picture-squongers. Such a party usually consists of a close carriage, two or three curricles, as many *abigails* and insolent *gentlemen's gentlemen* on horseback, *avant couriers*, &c.

Upon a true principle of vanity and selfishness every inn which occurs in succession on the tour, is apprised of their important arrival, so that as you drive up to the door, hungry and perhaps sick of mountains, in a fog, and bad roads, you are saluted with the blank phyz of the landlord, bawling out his negative catalogue of—No room, no beds, no chaise! Or, if you insist upon admittance, you are fain to take up with the kitchen, its company and its fare, and sit up all night in the same place; for no prudent person would sleep twice in a Welsh farm-house. During the late rage of making a tour in Wales, it has not unfrequently happened, that two parties of

the same description have immediately followed each other, when the distress of the disappointed is truly ludicrous; and sober travellers have their revenge. A never-failing trick of the Welsh landlords is that of tacking on a mile or two in a stage more than those marked in the maps and guides, and demanding half a crown a mile for four horses.

We ascended one of the lower crags, and observed all the mountain sides covered with heath in full bloom of the brightest purple colour, which, in combination with the verdure and the grey cliffs, gives a very rich tint, well imitated in water colour drawings.

Having paid a reasonable bill, we set off for Beddkelet, at an early hour. The inn, ruinous bridge, and general effect of the scenery are much admired and almost invariably selected by artists. They keep there an *album*, in which the poetical and the vain are solicited to write their sentiments, on their arrival.

Mountains, in an endless succession, formed the only view till we came to the far-famed pass, called *Pont Aberglaslyn*. These are scenes beyond the powers of verbal description; and the attempts which have been given to the public, fail contemptibly. This opinion was particularly confirmed on reading the inflated accounts of this extraordinary place. The rocks are indeed stupendously high, and of vast masses, while their deep copper colour and their near approximation on either side, render the whole scene grand and gloomy. But the falling river, a very material accompaniment, was nearly lost to us, and the salmon-leap totally so, for want of water. By making the Alpine road more commodious, and widening the bridge, the height of which is not considerable, the effect which produces instant surprize is much diminished. Soon after, a view of Harlech Castle opened very finely about six miles distant, rised upon a promontory, jutting into the sea.

Descending for some miles, we arrived at Caernarvon, having seen the majestic towers of the castle, for a considerable time. We were at the Hotel, a commodious inn, lately built by Lord Uxbridge, from whence we commanded the straits of Menai and the Isle of Anglesea. We visited the castle, before dinner, which is highly deserving of admiration. The great gateway, flanked by two towers, is much more grand and expensive than any now remaining in England, as it rises to the height of one hundred feet. It was the palace as well as the fortress, of Edward I, which

is apparent from the remains of two bailes or courts, the upper only of which was applied to military purposes. In the lower court is the Eagle tower, which had three polygonal rooms, in the base. It is finished by as many very lofty turrets. On the left hand, is a more spacious tower, polygonal without, but square within, having many windows of peculiar form, which contained the state apartments. Several curious chimnies still remain. It is traditionally said, that the Eagle tower was appropriated to Q. Elinor, and the other to the king; and they were formerly connected by an open gallery, still perfect. The site of the great hall is not to be discovered by any accurate vestige. The entrance into the castle was protected by no less than three portcullises, and another gate opening to an arm of the sea, could not be approached but by a ladder, which was drawn up. The battlements are very regular and many of them pierced with an eyelet hole. The castle is built with a grey stone like Windsor, and the whole of its architecture nearly resembles such parts of the great wall of Constantinople, as have been built by the later Greek emperors, which Edward saw when he visited the Holy Land. Several of the Gothic castles in the Levant, as those at Smyrna and Pergamus, are of a similar construction. The two views of this castle, which have nearly an equal interest, are from the hill above the hotel, and from another across the ferry.

The hotel is reasonable in proportion to the accommodations, and the public are greatly obliged to Lord Uxbridge.

We now left Caernarvon, for Bangor-ferry and Conway. The road is said to resemble those near Southampton, and is excellent to travel, leading through a cultivated and pleasant country. Bangor-ferry merits all sober praise. The abrupt craggs of Penmaenmawr, rising suddenly above the valley, are very striking; no Alpine road is more terrific, than this was, previously to the late improvement of it, by adding to the width, and securing the whole by a parapet. At present, the ascent is gradual, several hundred yards above the sea, and for the greater part of the way, under impending masses of rock, of vast size. We were perpetually reminded of danger, by the huge fragments which are strewn about the base of Penmaenmawr. It is, in fact, rather a rock than a mountain with acute and serrated heads. Such a scene, secure from danger, fills the mind with a pleasing astonishment. We regretted to lose, by the closing in of the evening, some

some commanding views of Conway, and at eight o'clock entered its romantic gate.

The next morning, as bright as those we had experienced, induced us to visit the castle early. The whole town of Conway is inclosed by a single wall, with many towers open withinside, the only one I have seen, which so nearly resembles the fortifications of the cities in the Levant, made by the Norman crusades. The elevation is more favourable than that of Caernarvon; and is more picturesque, from the beautiful grouping of the small round towers, which rise from others, circular without, and angular withinside the castle. In several parts, there are deep projecting brackets or machicolations which are not seen at Caernarvon, where on the battlements are armed figures carved in stone; a curious military stratagem. Here, instead of the figures, are sharp spikes placed on the top of each, upon which the heads of the conquered Welshmen might be exposed. Of the hall, the shape is irregular, bending to that of the rock, on which it stands; the roof on that account was supported by eight groined arches, four of which remain. I am inclined to think, that it was originally divided into three separate apartments, as there are as many chimney-pieces. The inner court contains a room on the first floor, with three singular windows, the heads of which are square, the upper parts filled up with quater foils, as observable in ecclesiastical buildings of the age of Edward I. It was probably the presence-chamber. The eastern towers of the castle were appropriated to the royal residence. There are remains of a private oratory. Consulting my guides *in octavo*, I found them totally silent as to two historical facts. Richard II. landed here from Ireland, though Shakspeare calls it Barkloughley, by which he meant Harlech; and at the breaking out of the grand rebellion, Archbishop Williams fortified Conway for the king, inviting the gentry of North Wales to enlist under his banner. The entrance into the castle is made by a draw-bridge over the foss, and a very narrow portal with many steps to ascend to another gate, which opened to the first court. From a fine oak grove on the north east of the town, the whole fortification built in the form of a harp, rises in a rich cluster, and is extremely grand. Above the arm of the sea by which it is surrounded, the base of one of the towers fell down, about seventy years ago, leaving the upper part suspended in the air. The effect is novel and surprizing, as the foundations are every where ingrafted into the

solid rock, and in that respect, not unlike Warwick. Crossing the estuary, for about a mile, from an eminence, near the ferry-house, we enjoyed a perfect view both of the castle and town, with the beautifully wooded bank behind them. Upon our return, we landed on a shrubby rock, divided a few yards only from the shore, and saw the eastern side of the castle in front and a rich groupe of towers and turrets in perspective. We left Conway well satisfied with the comfort and cheapness of the inn (the Bull's-head.)

Turning back to Conway, we soon lost the towers by which it is surrounded, and at the second mile followed a good road to the right, above the river Conway, through a wide and fertile valley, which spreads between the hills. Those above us became craggy and scarcely less abrupt than Penmaennawr, though with the advantage of single trees and copses. The river Conway, precipitous near its source, flows with an easy sweep, and has every characteristic of a placid and large stream, excepting fulness, which was to be attributed to the long absence of rain. This circumstance too, spoiled the effect of a considerable fall, at Tallybont. On this account we were universally losers by the unusual continuance of fine weather. At the termination of this fertile valley we first perceived the town of Llanrwst, embosomed in mountains of very harmonizing tints in the distance.

The bridge, of three arches, has great architectural merit, and is traditionally one of the earliest works of Inigo Jones, who is the boast of the principality. Llanrwst is a town as awkwardly built, as others we had seen, but with a favourable situation on the banks of the Conway. Gwyder, the ancient seat of the Wynnes, has been injudiciously modernised. It lies at the foot of a richly wooded hill, immediately opposite Llanrwst, and what is a peculiarity, the park is at the very summit which is level and of great extent. Walking on the road towards Bala, the expanse of Snowdonia opened to us with infinite grandeur; but a view of the highest point was not seen till we had left Llanrwst about five miles behind, near the bridge called *Pont y llyn Diffis*, a spot well known to artists. The waterfall had become copious by the rain, and the accompaniments are little inferior to those at the Devil's bridge, excepting in extent.

Of many very beautiful views, which I have seen, taken from this narrow dingle, the most accurate is that published in the Rev. B. Broughton's Views in North Wales, accompanied with a poetical description,

scription, of no small merit among modern bards.

A mountainous road runs in a line, nearly parallel, with the course of the Dee, after having passed the town of Corwen and Keniogy, which are surrounded by fine scenes. When this valley is verdant, its *amenity* is rarely exceeded, but the long series of dry weather had scorched the meadows. At Llangollen, we were attracted by fame, to visit the cottage inhabited by the Irish women of quality, whose story is detailed, with some slight variation, in every tour which has been lately published. It certainly displays no taste, either in its exterior construction or the immediate environs, but appears like any other ordinary house, contiguous to a little dirty market-town. Indefinable as a modern cottage is, this will be found to have no single characteristic, excepting smallness. Within side we learned, that good taste is displayed in the library and drawing-room. It is whispered, that these female anchorites, as they have advanced in life, have discovered no small curiosity to know what is passing in the world they left twenty years ago with inviolable resolutions of perfect seclusion.

Llangollen is encompassed by lofty mountains; upon one, which stands insulated, are the ruins of Castle Dinas-bran, an early British fortress, which proudly overlooks the valley. Advancing, we observed an aqueduct not far distant from the dilapidated church of the monastery of Llan Egwyrst, the eastern window of which has attracted the artists, as producing a superior combination of architecture and scenery. We came much nearer to another upon a grander scale, now building, and both intended to carry a navigable canal over the river Dee. These are curious, as exhibiting a mode of architecture practised in England, only within a few years past, but infinitely inferior to the *Pont du Gard* at Nîmes, and others, on the Continent, of high antiquity. Near Chirk, one of these was a good appendage to the landscape. The Castle at Chirk escaped our notice, and from the report of travellers is not much deserving of it, having been so entirely modernised. Wynstay and its proud domain appeared on the left, and its very extensive front was richly illuminated by the setting sun; it is a residence every way worthy of the great feudal lord of North Wales. We had scarcely passed the barriers of England and Wales, when the twilight succeeded, and concealed a view of the country, till we entered Oswestry.

Sate down in a comfortable English inn,

we began to talk over the excursion we had just concluded. It was unanimously agreed, that to the lover of landscape and of castle architecture North Wales holds forth every rational inducement for the journey. To those who have the pencil at command, the gratification will be enhanced in a degree not within calculation. South Wales possesses ecclesiastical architecture of a very superior kind, at Llanthony and Tintern, with the immense castle of Caerphilly and the castellated house of Raglan.

For those who, implicitly crediting the latest tours, will not submit their imagination to the castigation of common sense, much disappointment is reserved, if they explore these wild regions, merely because it has been recommended by "people of fashion."

But those of liberal pursuit, who delight in the grandeur of nature, and allow each scene to present itself, unspoiled by false anticipation, who expect no simplicity of manners where the vices of civilization are prevalent, a tour in Wales must ever be a desirable object.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

N. B. This Cantabrigiana and last month's were intended as one, though divided, on account of length, by the printer. The writer, mistaking, apprehended, that the following lines were either to be omitted, as incorrect, or inserted in this month's Magazine, and was therefore inattentive to the errors of the press; though he acknowledges some inadvertence of his own. We beg leave, therefore, to reprint them, with a translation by the author.

The reader will please to correct, also, an error of the press in No. ccviii. of the last month; for ungenerous, read *ingenious*.—And in the preceding month (No. cci.), for for Ασκληπαιω, Ασκληπιω.

IN OBITU JOSEPHI PRIESTLEY, LL.D.

Κεῖται θνήσκων Ἰερὸς Ἰλνιὸς ἐν φθιμένοισιν,
 Ἀλλ' ἐτι καὶ φημὴ ζῆ, κλυτὰ πολλὰ τυχεῖ.
 Κεῖται ἐν ἀλλοδαποῖς φίλος ἀποπατρίδος αἰῆς·
 Ζαεὶ ἐνεργεῖων στήθεσιν Ἀγγλικῶν.
 Γρατὴς, ὅζονα καὶ δὴν τεκνοῖσιν ἐρίζεν
 Ζων' ἀγαθὴν δ' ἀμφοῖν καὶ κλεος εἶχε θάνατον.
 Ὄζυγας στήθεσιν, πολυσκαρβέμενος καὶ ἐρίσας,
 Σιγῶσιν πολλοὶ τ' ἀνιερὶζόμενων.
 Οὐ περὶ τὸν ἱερὸν ἱερεὺς ἱερεῖ σπύλον ἐμίζει,
 Φιλοσοφὸς νεικεῖ καὶ ἐτι φιλοσοφῶ.
 Ἀλλ' ἡμεῖς ζῶντες σοφὴν ἀρετὴν τε σεβώμεν.
 Ἐξ ἀρετῆς τιμῇ, καὶ κλεος ἐστὶ νόος.

NO. CCXII.—TRANSLATION.

IN the cold grave, among the silent dead,
 Low Priestley lies; but still he lives to
 fame;
 In foreign climes low lies his reverend head,
 But generous Britons shall record his name.
 While

While living, rich in theologic lore,
 With Granta's and with Oxford's sons he
 strove;
 Yet are there, who shall Priestley's loss de-
 plore,
 And give—what well he earn'd—their
 praise and love.

For now the shrewd polemic sleeps in death,
 So prompt in thought, and dextrous to
 contend;

And some, as mortal, have resign'd their
 breath,

In judgment differing, but alike their end.

No more divine enleagu'd against divine,
 Each warm for truth, maintains his favou-
 rite plan;

But, just to all, the wreath of praise we
 twine—

For worth is glory, and the mind is man.

But not that Priestley needs this humble
 wreath;

Science itself shall be his golden crown;*
 The same his glory, now he sleeps in death,
 As did, while living give him fair re-
 nown†

NO. CCXIII.—ARCHBISHOP CRANMER.

This eminent man received his first education under a parish-clerk, at Affacton, in Nottinghamshire. He entered of Jesus College when he was but fourteen—students entering then much sooner than now—and afterwards became fellow.—He devoted himself, till he was two-and-twenty, to the monkish, scholastic learning of those times, in which he became a great adept. Afterwards he applied himself to other branches of learning, but principally to theology. Marrying a lady of Cambridge, he consequently lost his fellowship; but his wife dying soon, he was permitted to enjoy his fellowship again. He was afterwards made doctor in divinity, and a reader of theological lectures in his own college. His celebrity as a casuist and a divine gave great weight to his opinions; and having, as Henry VIII. expressed it, “taken the sow by the right ear,” that is, having espoused that side of the question which was favourable to the king's divorce, he was raised to be Archbishop of Canterbury.

If any proof were required that Cranmer was a Calvinist, it would be sufficient to refer to Bishop Ponet's Catechism—to the sanction of which Cranmer subscribed his name—and to the Homilies, which

* Η Παιδεία ομοία ἐστὶ χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ
 Science is like a golden crown.

DEMOPHILUS.

† Four lines are here in the translation, to which nothing answers in the original.

were composed by him, assisted by Ridley, Latimer, and others: more Calvinistic performances than these were never written. He died a martyr, as every body knows, to the Protestant doctrines.

NO. CCXIV.—BISHOP RIDLEY.

Nicholas Ridley was Bishop of London in 1547, translated to London in 1550, and burnt at Oxford, at the same stake with Bishop Latimer, in 1555.

Ridley was one of the most learned of the reformers, and undoubted testimonies remain of his having been a Calvinist in Fox's Martyrology. He received the rudiments of his education in Northumberland, and was entered of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which society he was first Fellow, and afterwards Master. In the garden belonging to that college he learned by heart almost all Paul's Epistles in Greek. These memorable words are recorded of this pious man, by Fox, as written a little before his martyrdom:—“Farewell, Pembroke Hall, of late my own college, my cure, and my charge.—What case thou art now in, God knoweth: I know not well. Thou wast ever named, since I knew thee, which is not thirty years ago, to be studious, well-learned, and a great setter-forth of Christ's gospel, and of God's true word. So I found thee, and, blessed be God, so I left thee, indeed. Woe is me, for thee, my dear College, if ever thou suffer thyself by any means to be brought from that trade. In thy orchard (the walls, butts, and trees, if they could speak, would bear me witness) I learned without book almost all St. Paul's Epistles, yea, and, I ween, all the Canonical Epistles, save only the Apocalypse; of which study, though in time a great part did depart from me, yet the sweet scent thereof, I trust, I shall carry to heaven with me.—The profit thereof, I think, I have felt in all my lifetime ever after.”

NO. CCXV.—MARTIN BUCER, AND FAGIUS.

Martin Bucer was born in Germany in the year 1491, and there received his education. He was invited by Edward VI. to England, and appointed divinity professor at Cambridge, as Peter Martyr was at Oxford. Fagius, invited by the same authority, accompanied Bucer to England, and settled also at Cambridge. He was a man of acknowledged talents and learning; and ample proofs of his being a Calvinist may be seen in his Latin writings. Large extracts from these are made by Mr. Toplady, in his *Historic Proof*.

The following curious passage relative to the burial of Bucer is extracted from King Edward VIth's Journal, subjoined to Burnet's History of the Reformation, vol. 2. :

"Feb. 28.—The learned man Bucerus died at Cambridge, who was, ten days after, buried in St. Mary's Church, at Cambridge, all the whole university, with the whole town, bringing him to his grave, to the number of three thousand persons. Also there was an oration of Mr. Haddon, made very eloquently, at his death, and a sermon of Dr. Parker : after that, Master Redman made a third sermon; which three sermons made the people wonderfully to lament his death. Last of all, all the learned men of the university made their epitaphs in his praise, laying them on his grave."

Paul Fagius, of whom mention was just made, was appointed Hebrew professor at the time Bucer was chosen professor of divinity. He died in the university the November preceding the death of Bucer.

NO. CCXVI.—BUCER NOT A JEW.

We just notice, that the Bucerism mentioned by Bayle, in his Dictionary, as distinguished from Calvinism, relates to some circumstances of discipline and moderation, in which Bucer might very easily exceed Calvin. *This* the Latin works alluded to amply shew—that however liberal he might be, predetermination was the marrow of his divinity. The report also mentioned by Bayle, of his becoming a Jew, is discountenanced by the tenor of his writings, and his behaviour at death. He might be born of Jewish parents; but he seems to have died a Christian. For we can hardly think, that a man of Bucer's character would act with such duplicity for a professorship; or that he could so devoutly play the hypocrite in his last moments.

NO. CCXVII.—LINES WRITTEN BY THE REV. MR. L. OF TRINITY COLLEGE, TO THE LATE MISS ALDERSON (NOW MRS. OPIE), ON READING IN MANUSCRIPT HER EPISTLE FROM CAROLINE TO HENRY.

How much with the tale has my mind been perplex'd !

In wonder one moment, in pity the next ;
Admiring, if sorrows so tuneful could flow
From the aid of invention, a stranger to
woe—

But—if from thy feelings—alas ! I repine
To think that the bosom so tortur'd was
thine.

NO. CCXXVIII.

And here closes our Cantabrigiana, which we hope we may conclude nearly as Demophilus, the Platonist, closes, the first book of his Similitudes—

ΜΕΤΡΟΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝ, ΕΦΗ ΤΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΣΟΦΩΝ ὡς ΠΕΙΘΟΥΜΕΝΟΝ
ΚΑΙ ΗΛΕΙΣ ΟΜΟΙΩΣ—ΣΕΡΑΠΕΙΑΣ ΑΝΑΠΑΥΣΗΝ.

Moderation is the best, said one of the wise men ; in obeying which let us put an end to our services.

Should any more Cantabrigiana follow, they will be done by another hand.

E. R.

P. S. Agreeably to a hint formerly dropped, the writer made a few remarks on Mr. Tooke's *Diversions of Purley*, and Mr. Whiter's *Ety-mologicum Magnum*, in a former Cantabrigiana. But during a long absence from town, they were mislaid, he supposes, by the printer, and accordingly were supplied by another writer in a different part of this Magazine, some months ago.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE liberal notice you have repeatedly taken of my public labours, for the improvement of our *National Elocution*, and the removal of *Impediments of Speech*, (even while my undertaking was yet in its infancy, and my plan was imperfectly developed) has frequently occasioned me (since my project has been more matured) to look, with anxiety, for some opportunity of more precise communication on the subject. It is not, indeed, any part of my plan to publish in detached portions those discoveries (if such I may presume to call them) which can only be justly appreciated in their connection as a whole ; yet some of the episodes, perhaps, there are, which might have awakened curiosity, and convinced the world—that there is something more in the science and faculty of oral expression than was likely to be discovered or imparted by the ordinary modes of enquiry and tuition :—as the connection, for example, between the sciences of Physiology and Music, and the physical cause of the satisfaction received by the human ear from such sounds, *exclusively*, as are reducible to the stated proportions of common and triple time*. This part of my

Lectures

* Mr. Joshua Steele, in the only valuable work I have met with on the subject of English elocution (" *Prosodia Rationalis, or a Treatise on the Measure and Melody of Speech* ") observes, (p. 26.) " that either a tune or a discourse will give some uneasiness, or at least not be quite satisfactory to nice ears, if its whole duration be not measured by an even

Lectures has accordingly, been long impressed upon my imagination in all the requisite form of detached communication; and had the mind been a stereotype, that could stamp whole pages at a thought, long before this, you would have been troubled with my theory on that mysterious subject.

When my arrangements called me to this place (where I purposed to remain somewhat longer than I had done in several preceding neighbourhoods) I confidently promised myself so much leisure as would enable me to trace my thoughts in the ordinary way, and forward them to you by the post: but, though my stay has been more than twice as long as was ori-

even number of complete cadences, commensurable with, or divisible by two or by three." (He admits, however, (p. 23.) that, at least with respect to the rhythmus of speech, "perhaps, the number five, as being composed of the prime numbers two and three should be also excepted;"—and Mr. Sheild, I understand, has practically demonstrated the same exception even with respect to the music of song. But these exceptions interfere not with so much of the proposition as falls under our consideration. All is referable to the primary cadences of common and triple time.) To the axiom thus advanced, Mr. Steele has added the following note.—"It were to be wished that something more than assertion, with an appeal to nature, and a conjecture could be offered as an illustration of this mysterious law. But may not space of time be analagous to space in geometry? which can only be equally and uniformly divided by quadrilateral or triangular polygons, their multiples, or subduples; that is by squares \square , parallelograms \square , triangles \triangle , or hexagons \ast ; for with a series of pentagons or heptagons, or any other polygons than those first mentioned, no space can be uniformly covered, without leaving void interstices of heterogeneous forms; whereas any quadrilateral or triangular space can be completely covered with homogeneous quadrilateral or triangular figures; that this conjecture is ingenious, must be admitted; but that it is completely satisfactory, I think, the most devoted mathematician will not venture to affirm. The fact is that not to geometrical proportions, but to physiological action we must look for the solution of the difficulty. The necessary actions of the primary organ of vocal impulse, once comprehended, —the law of universal sympathy between the executive and the perceptive organs, exhibited in all the phenomena of vital actions and vital perception, once considered,—and the necessary reference of all imitative art, (however modified and improved) to the primary principles of original nature once admitted—the mystery may be easily explained.

ginally intended, my expectation of leisure has been most flatteringly disappointed: for what with my public Lectures and my attention to the private instruction of several groups of interesting pupils, from the classical seminary of the Rev. P. Inchbald*, the college of Dr. Williams†, and some of the most respectable families in the neighbourhood, every hour, for a considerable space of time, from eight in the morning till ten at night, has had its imperious destination; and even the essential operation of printing an ample outline of my Lectures has been, of necessity suspended; because time could not be found for the correction of the proofs.

The eligible connections to which these engagements have introduced me—the testimonials in behalf of the importance and application of my science, with which I have been honoured by the principal magistrates, clergy, and men of the most acknowledged learning, talents and respectability, and by the parents and connections of those young persons, of both sexes, who have been benefitted by my tuition; and, above all, the eclat of a public exhibition of highly respectable pupils in the Town-hall, whose acuteness and diligence in the comprehension and application of my principles produced the best demonstrations of the efficacy of my system, had once determined me on a different mode of announcing my subject; and my resolution was partly taken for an immediate expedition to London. More deliberate reflection has, however, convinced me—that the season is too far advanced;—that my arrangements are not sufficiently made;—and, above all, that the nature of my undertaking is not yet sufficiently understood in the metropolis to secure that unempassioned and unprejudiced attention which its importance to my family, and,

* Rev. P. Inchbald; a learned and ingenious clergyman of the church of England; who to the preferments and honours of his profession has preferred the laborious and useful employment of educating a select number of young gentlemen; and who is so happy as to behold, among his pupils, talents and perseverance that give high hope and promise to the rising generation. I should be insensible if I did not feel, and ungrateful if I did not acknowledge, a glow of honest pride at the highly flattering testimony in behalf of my Lectures, which appears this day in the Doncaster Gazette, with the open sanction of a name, which I venture to prognosticate will be long to learning dear.

† Dissenting College, at Rotherham.

I flatter

I flatter myself, to *mankind*, renders me solicitous to obtain.

These considerations induce me to postpone, till the end of the ensuing autumn, my proposed establishment in the neighbourhood of London, for the cure of Impediments of Speech, and my Lectures in the Metropolis on the Science and Practice of Elocution. In the mean time, I suspend a while my journey to Preston (where arrangements for my Lectures are already made; in the neighbourhood of which I shall probably reside during the summer months) to devise such means of preparatory announcement as may facilitate the accomplishment of the end proposed. Your liberally conducted and widely-circulated *Miscellany* is, of course, upon this occasion, the first vehicle that presents itself to my recollection; and I flatter myself that your readiness to promulgate every new discovery, and your zeal for the improvement of every practical science will dispose you to give insertion to this declaration of the season and objects of my proposed undertakings. That these may be more particularly understood, and the attention of scientific men directed to the subject, I subjoin a brief abstract of the extent and nature of my science, and the mode of illustration usually pursued. It was drawn up, for *private circulation*, at the request of a lady of superior endowments and extensive connection;—the intellectual mother of two of those pupils who lately did me so much honour and acquired so much credit to themselves;—but perhaps its brevity, which was the object principally aimed at, may render it as acceptable to the *public*, also, as any thing I could prepare upon the subject.

“The object of my course of Lectures on the science and practice of elocution is to explain and illustrate, in a popular way, the physiological and musical principles upon which all graceful and harmonious utterance must necessarily depend; and practically to elucidate the deportment and accomplishments with which the higher efforts of oratorical delivery should be accompanied.

“In the prosecution of this plan, I find it necessary to commence with an enquiry into the structure and offices of those two distinct classes of organs (the *Vocal* and the *Enunciative*) which are employed in the production and variation of tunable sounds, and in superadding to those sounds the discriminative characteristics of literal and verbal expression. In explaining the functions of the latter of these, I necessarily discuss the anatomy of the elementary

sounds of English Speech, and the precise actions of the organs by which such elements are formed. The laws of physical necessity under which the organs act, come next into review: from the injudicious application of an overstrained volition to which I trace the gradations of harsh and ungraceful utterance, and, from irregular and inconsiderate efforts for their counteraction, all impediments of speech. This part of the subject leads me to an investigation of the intimate connection between physiological and harmonic science; the origin of our perceptions of musical proportion, from the primary actions and reactions of the organ of vocal impulse, and the application of these implicated sciences to facility of utterance, to the improvement of the grace and harmony of speech, and to the removal of *habitual* impediments. Facts, also, are introduced relative to the practical application of the principles in question, and to the structure and efficacy of artificial organs, in those cases of defective conformation, which alone should be regarded as cases of natural impediment.

“Such are the essential elements of my Science; though the assistance of philology is occasionally appealed to in the more critical parts of the investigation. From these original items, a variety of interesting considerations necessarily branch forth:—such as the application of all the various contradistinctions of ordinary music to the phenomena of speech; the inflections of acute and grave on the respective syllables; the adjustment of the percussive accent; the adaptation of the degrees of loud and soft to appropriate words; of swell and fall to the respective portions of sentences; of the staccato and the slurring styles to different combinations of sentiment and language; the objects and elements of idiomatic pronunciation; the nature of vocal punctuation; the seat and time of emphases; and other particulars, of the extent, variety, and connections of which it will not perhaps be practicable to give a more compressed idea than is attempted in the titles of thirty successive Lectures, subjoined to the introductory discourse, recently printed for publication.*

“Nor do I confine my instructions to the mere language of tone and enunciation; attitude and demeanour have their share of my attention. Composition, also, (whether in verse or prose) is too intimately con-

* I enclose the account alluded to; if you think it proper to be subjoined.

neglected with any subject to be passed over in silence; and the graces of conversational accomplishment, and the towering energies of soul, and range of intellectual attainment essential to genuine eloquence,—and all that relates to the formation of the oratorical character, come ultimately under consideration.

“For the purposes of more complete illustration as well as of entertaining variety, the Lectures are usually accompanied by select recitations and readings, and specimens of spontaneous oratory devoted to the vindication of the usefulness and importance of this neglected branch of education.”

Such, Sir, is the miniature outline of that extensive plan which in the course of the ensuing winter I shall hope to have the opportunity of delineating in all its full proportions to the scientific and the curious of your great city—my loved and native home, from which I have been so many years a stranger; but for which my heart beats with all the fondness of original impression. Of the establishment and plan of education for the removal of impediments, you may probably be shortly troubled with some further explanations, by

Your's respectfully,

JOHN THELWALL.

Doncaster, April 6, 1805.

The following is the Order of Succession proposed for the Didactic Discourses of the entire Course. The Illustrative and Oratorical Portions of the Lectures being subject to perpetual Variation, must be referred to the temporary Advertisements.

Lect. I.—Introductory Discourse on the Nature and Objects of Elocutionary Science.

Physiological Series.

Lect. II.—Theory of the Origin and Propagation of Sounds, and of Vocal Sounds, in particular. Structure and Offices of the Vocal Organs.

Lect. III.—Structure and Offices of the Enunciative Organs; and Anatomy of the Elementary Sounds of English Speech.

Lect. IV.—The Laws of physical Necessity which regulate the Actions of the Elocutionary Organs; and the consequent Alternation of light and heavy Syllables.

Lect. V.—Extent and Limits of Volition in regulating the actions and reactions of the primary Organ of Voice; and the physical Cause of the exclusive pleasure received by the human Ear from Sounds reducible to the simple Proportions of common and triple Time,

Impediments of Speech.

Lect. VI.—On the Use and Abuse of the Term *Nature*; and the illusive Distinction between the Physical and Acquired Powers of Man; with Instances of extraordinary Developments and of calamitous Extinctions of the Organic Faculties—Children rendered Speechless by injudicious Management, &c.

Lect. VII.—Of Natural Impediments, and the Structure and Application of Artificial Organs.

Lect. VIII.—Causes and Cure of Habitual Impediments.

Education and Management of the Voice.

Lect. IX.—Causes of the Variety of Human Voices.—Of Tone or simple Melody—its Importance, and the Means of Cultivation and Improvement.

Lect. X.—Of Power or Force of Voice, and the essential Difference between Force and Loudness.

Lect. XI.—Of Compass and Variety, and the Management of the Pitch or Key; with Animadversions on the Pitch-pipe of the Ancients.

Lect. XII.—Of Modulative Variety, and the Characteristic Intonations of Pathos, Sentiment, &c.

Verbal Delivery; or Education of the Enunciative Organs.

Lect. XIII.—Distinctness, and its opposite Defects.

Lect. XIV.—Articulation, and its opposite Defects; with Strictures on the Definitions of Johnson, Sheridan, &c.

Lect. XV.—Finishing Graces of Enunciation—Implication, Continuous Harmony, &c.

Harmonics; or the Musical Laws of Elocution.—Melody of Speech.

Lect. XVI.—Application of the physical Principle of Pulsation and Remission, and the consequent Alternations of heavy and light Syllables, as the basis of Elocutionary Harmony.

Lect. XVII.—Of Accents; and the Mistakes and Incongruities of modern Grammarians in the Application of this Term; with Demonstrations of the Existence of musical Inflections in the Pronunciation of English Syllables.

Lect. XVIII.—Of Swell and Fall of the Voice—Varieties of Strong and Soft, &c. Recapitulation of the Constituents of Elocutionary Melody.

Measure of Speech.

Lect. XIX.—Simple Time; or the uniform Succession of quick or slow—Syllabic Time, or Quantity—Generic Time, or Cadences of Common and Triple Measure.

Laws

Laws and Principles of English Prosody, and Distinctions of Verse and Prose.

Lect. XX.—Of Descriptive and Imitative Time; with Illustrations from Milton, Dryden, Pope, &c. and Strictures on the Criticisms of Dr. Johnson.

Lect. XXI.—Pauses and Dwellings of the Voice; with Descriptive Definitions of the respective Accents of Punctuation.

Pronunciation.

Lect. XXII.—General Principles of Pronunciation. Vindication of the Maxim of Dr. Johnson; with an Examination of the Objections of Mr. Walker, and other Orthoepists.

Lect. XXIII.—Laws of Quantity, Poise, Accent, and Percussion; Seat of the Percussive Accent, and accompanying Inflections—Acute, Grave, Circumflexive and Continuous.

Lect. XXIV.—Provincialisms, Vulgarisms, Cockneyisms, Irregularisms, Scotticisms.

Lect. XXV.—Solecisms; or authorized and established Incongruities: Mutation and Confusion of the Vowels; curtailing the Diphthongs; Elision, or Syncope of the Vowel.

Lect. XXVI.—Application of the preceding Reasonings upon Elision to the reading of English Verse; with an Analysis of the genuine Principles of Poetical Rhythmus.

Lect. XXVII.—Of Emphases; their Position, Characteristic Varieties, and Degrees.

Endowments and Accomplishments indispensable to the Higher Excellences of Elocution, and more especially to the Formation of the Oratorical Character.

Lect. XXVIII.—Intellectual Requisites; and Preparatory Studies and Attainments.

Lect. XXIX.—Exterior Accomplishments and Accompaniments of Elocutionary Delivery—Action, Attitude, &c.

Lect. XXX.—Of the bolder and more impressive Excellences of Oratorical Delivery—Decorous Dignity, Discriminative Expression, Energy or Force, Emotion and Enthusiasm, &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the NOTES to HEYNE'S VIRGIL. (Continued from p. 226 of the last Number.)

THE ÆNEID.

Accipiant inimicum imbrem. I. 123.

IMBREM is not here, by mere poetical licence, put for the sea-water, but has a reference to the manner in which the

water entered through the leaks of the vessels in a shower.

Graviter commotus—placidum caput.

I. 126, 127.

If the poet is here to be defended from an inconsistency, I conceive it must be, by supposing him to have considered Neptune as *the sea* in the first clause, and therefore moved or agitated by the natural effects of the storm; but in the second, as the *god of the sea*, preserving a constant calm dignity of demeanour. It may be thus joined—*graviter commotus—sensit emissam hiemem*, &c.—violently agitated, he was sensible of the storm let loose, &c.

..... nunc terras ordine longo
Aut capere, aut captas jam despectare videntur.
I. 395.

After a long discussion, Heyne explains Virgil's meaning to be, that the swans had either actually got to land, or were flying downwards to it, thus making the word *captas* a mere poetical ornament, or rather an unmeaning expletive. But surely the words plainly imply two degrees or stages of action, of which the *first* is incomplete, and the *second* finished; and the thing *doing* cannot be more strongly distinguished from the thing *done*, than by the infinitive *capere* compared with the participle and adverb *jam captas*.—I imagine the sense to be very exactly what we should express in English by, "the birds are either *making* the land (i. e. steering directly towards it from sea), or are looking down upon the land which they have *made*" (arrived at).

Vadimus immixti Danais haud numine nostro.
II. 396.

Heyne explains *haud numine nostro*, by "the deities not being propitious to us;" but this sense has nothing to do with the circumstance of the *change of arms*, with which the passage is connected. If, therefore, the right word be not *nomine* (which, though it gives a good sense, would be prosaic), the meaning of *numine* I think must be much the same as if it were *auspice*;—"not under *our own* favour or protection, but that derived from our *Grecian* semblance."

..... dare classibus austros. III. 61.

I perfectly agree with Heyne, that this is no example of that nonsensical figure called by the grammarians *hypallage*, viz. that it is put for *dare classes austris*; since it is no more a deviation from plain language to express the simple idea of *setting sail*, by "giving the winds to the fleet," than by "giving the fleet to the winds," though

though the last is a more common expression. But this leads me to suppose, that, in most other instances of the imagined *hy-pallage*, taken from good authors, the case may be explained in a similar manner, without having recourse to a licentious abuse of words dignified by the title of a *figure*. Thus, in an instance usually quoted from Ovid's *Metamorph.* :

In nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas
Corpora,

it seems just as allowable for the poet to say "forms changed into new bodies," as "bodies changed into new forms," since the words *forms* and *bodies* are continually put for each other in poetical language.

See farther, *Æn.* III. l. 356 and 362.

..... crebris legimus freta concita terris.
III. 127.

Nothing, I think, but the usual preference critics give to the least obvious reading, could have induced them to prefer *concita* (though supported by most of the MSS.) to *confita*, which last is so happily expressive of the numerous little islands, *Sporades*, *sown*, or *planted*, as it were, on the face of that sea.

..... Per ego has lacrimas, dextramque
tuam te

(Quando aliud mihi jam miseræ nihil ipsa
reliquit.) IV. 314.

Aliud nihil, "nothing else (says Heyne) that you can further expect from me."—Rather—"nothing else that I can call my own."

..... per inceptos hymenæos. Ib. 316.

This, according to the critic, means no more than "our late nuptials." I should rather conceive it referred to the incomplete state of the connexion, no proper marriage having been solemnized.

Testor utrumque caput. IV. 357.

If *caput* can be properly said of a God, I should certainly refer this adjuration to Jupiter and Mercury (mentioned in the preceding line), rather than, with the critics, to Eneas and Dido, or Eneas and Ascanius. The use of *testor* is in favour of this interpretation: thus, in Sinon's speech, II. 134 :

Vos æterni ignes, & non violabile vestrum
Testor numen, ait.

Mens immota manet, lacrimæ volvantur
inanes. IV. 449.

I conceive the *tears* to be Eneas's, not

Dido's or Anna's. This makes a better opposition to the *mens immota*; and has a correspondence with the *falling leaves* of the tree in the simile that precedes.

Hinc mihi Massylæ gentis monstrata sacerdos
Hesperidum templi custos. IV. 483.

As the country of the Massylæ is very remote from the supposed gardens of the Hesperides, Virgil may be thought to have fallen here into a geographical error. But Heyne rather imagines that the epithet *Massylæ* has no peculiar signification in this place, but is only given according to Virgil's frequent practice of using a particular instead of a general name, and therefore means no more than *African*. But this poetical licence is surely a very absurd and pernicious one, since it must greatly injure the *truth* of the description, and confound the ideas of the reader. The purpose is evidently to display learning and avoid common terms; but when this is done by employing words either without meaning at all, or with meanings contrary to the obvious and proper ones, much too high a price seems to be paid for such an effect.

..... meritumque malis advertite numen.
IV. 611.

Malis, I think, means not "the wicked Trojans," as Heyne supposes, but "my misfortunes." This seems better to agree with the verb *advertite*, "attend to," and likewise to the use of the plural number. In the immediately following lines she speaks of Eneas as the *single* object of her resentment.

..... stirpem et genus omne futurum
Exercete odiis. IV. 622.

Surely this is more than merely an uncommon way of saying *exercete odia in posteros*. The verb *exerceo* is here used for the action of one person upon another, as *harass*, or *work*, in its vulgar application. "Pursue or harass with your hatred all the future progeny." Thus Virgil has *exercet tellurem*, and *flumina exercita cursu*.

..... os impressa tore. IV. 659.

I do not see what this can mean but "imprinting a kiss on the bed;" yet I own this is not an action suitable to the words that follow, *Moriemur inultæ*, &c.

J. A.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of IMMANUEL KANT.

IMMANUEL Kant, the subject of the present memoir, known, and so highly esteemed, on the continent for his metaphysical acuteness, was born the 22d of April, 1724, at Königsberg, in Prussia, near the Saddle-street, in the suburbs. His parents held a respectable though not high rank in life, his father being a saddler, of the name of John George Kant. The latter, though born at Memel, originally descended from a Scotch family, who spelt their names with a C, which our philosopher in early life converted into a K, as more conformable to German orthography. His mother, whose maiden name was Regina Dorothea Reuter, was born in Nürnberg. Kant's parents were married in the year 1715; from which marriage sprung six children—four daughters and two sons. The first-born, a daughter, died in her childhood; the second, our Kant, was born in the ninth year of their marriage; his brother, who died some years ago, a minister, in Courland, and left a large family behind, was the youngest; his sisters who married persons of their own condition, are still living in Königsberg. His mother died in 1737, when Kant was thirteen years old, and his father in 1746.

Of the first years in Kant's life little is known to elucidate the formation of his character. To his father he was indebted for the strictest integrity and the greatest industry; but he had neither time nor abilities to be his instructor. From his mother, a woman of great sense and uncommon piety, he imbibed warm sentiments of devotion, which left to the latest periods of his life the strongest and most reverential impressions of her memory on his mind. This doubtless had no small share in awakening those powers of reflection which other concurring circumstances afterwards ripened to maturity.

Kant received his first instruction in reading and writing at the charity school in his parish, which was then most suitable to the circumstances of his parents. It is however most probable that the early indications he gave of talent and inclination to learn induced his maternal uncle, a wealthy shoemaker, named Richter, to defray the expence of his farther education and studies.

From this school he proceeded to the college Fridericianum, where the well-known Puritan, Schiffert, was the head-teacher;

after which, in the year 1740, to the university. Here his first teacher was Martin Knutzen, who was then in high repute for his talents as a writer and instructor. He was strongly attached to this teacher, who devoted himself with no less zeal to the instruction of his pupil, and contributed very greatly to the unfolding his talents. He also attended the lectures of Mr. Teske, on Philosophy and the Mathematics, and those of Dr. Schulz, another famous Puritan, on Theology. If he had any favourite study at the university it was that of the mathematics, and the branches of natural philosophy immediately connected with them, but he directed his object towards acquiring universal information.

On the completion of his studies he accepted a situation as tutor, in a clergyman's family, some distance from Königsberg, and afterwards a similar one in the house of a Mr. Von Hulfon, in Armsdorf, which he in a short time exchanged for that of Count Kaiserlingk's. He fulfilled his duty as a tutor, according to his own confession since, by no means to his satisfaction. He was too much occupied with acquiring and digesting knowledge in his own mind, to be able to communicate the rudiments of it to others. "I always valued (he used to say) the act of instructing young people, but I never could level myself to their infant capacities."

After being nine years tutor he returned to Königsberg, and maintained himself by private instruction, that he might be ready to embrace the first opportunity that offered of being introduced into the university.

In 1746, when only twenty-two years of age, he began his literary career with a small work, entitled "Thoughts on the Estimation of the Animal Powers, with Strictures on the Proofs advanced by Leibnitz and other Mathematicians on this Point, to which are annexed Various Reflections on the Powers of Bodies in General." He sets out with maintaining and justifying his right of opinion as an independent thinking being, and follows up this principle with differing from Leibnitz, Wolf, Hermann, Bulfinger, &c. on this particular.

In 1754 appeared, "An Examination of the Prize Question of the Berlin Society—whether the Earth in turning round its Axis, by which the succession of Day and Night was produced, had undergone
any

any Change since its Origin? what could be the Causes of it; and how we could be assured it?" The judicious treatment of these two subjects acquired him the reputation of a natural philosopher, and paved the way to his long desired promotion to a degree in the university. In 1755, and at the age of thirty, he was chosen Master of Arts, and thus entered upon the task of lecturing, which he performed to his own infinite delight, and the enthusiastic approbation of a crowded audience. He continued, during the fifteen years he held this office, to publish every year something on the abstruse branches of science, which served to establish the fame already acquired. These works were as follow:—

In the same year, of 1755, "An Examination of the Question—Whether the Earth decayed?" "A Universal Natural History and Theory of the Heavens; or, an Essay on the Constitution and Mechanical Structure of the whole Globe, according to the Newtonian System." It was the singular fate of this work, which was dedicated to his Prussian Majesty, never to come before the public or his Majesty; the publisher failing at the period of its publication, and all his MS. and effects being put under seal. In consequence of which, six years after, the famous Lambert unintentionally plucked the laurels of invention from the brow of our philosopher, by advancing the very same principles, and having the credit of originality. The justness of Kant's theory was, thirty years afterwards, evinced by the practical investigation of Herschel.

In 1756, "*Principiorum Primorum Cognitionis Metaphysicæ nova Dilucidatio*,"—History and Philosophical Description of the Earthquake in the Year 1755; and in another work, farther considerations on this subject.—"*Monadologia Physica, Metaphysica cum Geometricæ junctæ usus in Philosophiæ Naturali Specimen Primum*," an academical writing. "Remarks for the Elucidation of the Theory of the Winds." In 1757, "Sketch and Annunciation of Lectures on Physical Geography." In 1758, "New Principles of Motion and Rest, and the Results connected with them in the Fundamentals of Natural Philosophy; to which an Annunciation of Lectures on those Subjects is affixed:" a small work, which, at the time excited great notice, and was afterwards inserted more at large in his later writings. In 1759, "Considerations on Optimism, with which likewise, Lectures were announced." In 1760, "Thoughts on the Early Death of

Mr. John Fred. Von Funk, in a Letter to his Mother." 1763, "A Trial to introduce the Idea of Negative Sizes in Philosophy," "The only possible Grounds for a Demonstration of a Deity." Kant wished in this latter work to shew, that without presupposing the independent existence of ourselves, or that of other spirits, something is possible; and on that proof alone rest the grounds by which to demonstrate the existence of a deity. It contributed as much as any work to establish his literary character. In 1764, "Reflections on an Adventurer, named Jan Pawlis Rowiez Idomozyrskich Komonarakki." This was an actual fanatic, who was then deluding the country-people by false pretences to a prophetic spirit. Kant was a decided but rational enemy to all fanaticism. In another pamphlet, entitled "An Essay on Disorders of the Head," he examined this subject philosophically. Soon after which, in the same year, appeared his, "Observations on the Sublime and Beautiful," which, for the acuteness and propriety of his remarks, acquired him the title of the German Bruyere—Also, "A Treatise on Evidence in Metaphysical Sciences," which obtained the *accessit* of the Royal Academy in Berlin. In this Treatise he points out the principles of certainty which the mathematical and philosophical sciences have in common with each other, and those which are peculiar to them. He strikes out a new path for himself in metaphysical intricacies, and often criticises the usual philosophical methods of argumentation. His ideas are here often in common with Mendelsohn, but he no less frequently elucidates with great originality. In 1765, he published, under the simple title of "Intelligence respecting the Arrangement of Lectures for the Winter Half-year," a beautiful and striking system of lecturing on metaphysics, logic and ethics; and, in 1766, he attacks Schwedenberg, who pretended to a converse with spirits, in his "Dreams of a Ghostseer, illustrated by the Dreams of Metaphysics." He here defines what he understands by metaphysics, as a science resulting from the exercise of human reason, totally unconnected with any thing immaterial. In this same year he obtained the second place of inspector to the royal library in the palace. He undertook also the management of the beautiful collection of natural curiosities, and cabinet of arts, belonging to Mr. Satturgus, minister of the commercial department, which afforded him an opportunity of studying mineralogy. He however gave

gave up both these situations some years after.

Kant's reputation and literary productions did not long remain unknown to the Prussian monarch. The latter was not unmindful of the genius who was labouring with indefatigable industry and zeal for the benefit of mankind in general, and the instruction of his scholars in particular. As during the fifteen years Kant passed without promotion only two vacancies had taken place, which had been occupied by prior claimants, his Prussian Majesty had made him repeated offers of a professorship in the universities in Jena, Erlangen, Mitau, and Halle, and invested him with the character of privy counsellor. But he declined all these proffered honours, from an attachment to his native place. He wished to labour and be useful on the spot where he had received his physical and mental existence.

He might indeed have received the professorship for poetry in his own university much sooner, but not thinking himself adequate to the task, he would not accept of it, and waited patiently till the year 1770, when the situation of professor for the metaphysical department became vacant, and was immediately bestowed on him. On the 31st of March in this year he entered upon his new and long-wished-for office, by an inaugurative disputation, which he afterwards published, under the title of "*De Mundi Sensibilis atque Intelligibilis Forma et Principiis*;" in which he maintained his favourite principle of purifying metaphysics from the usual confounding the sensual with the spiritual, by prescribing the limits to each. Thus, for example, when speaking of time and space, he traces their origin not from the sense but the soul. He maintains, "they are not any thing objective and real; neither substances, accidents and relations, but a necessary qualification flowing out of the nature of our souls."

His situation now required his whole attention to metaphysical subjects. It is not, therefore, surprising to find his succeeding publications all of this nature. He pursued this study with the most unremitting ardour, and entered into all the depths of metaphysical subtlety, in order to unfold the rational powers of man, and deduce from thence his moral duties.

In 1775 appeared his "*Traкт on the various Sorts of Human Beings*," by way of announcing his lectures on the subject. In 1780, he became a member of the Academical Senate. In 1781, besides his "*Correspondence with Lambert*," he published his "*Criticism on pure Reason*,"

in which he maintains that the doctrine of materialism was limited by external objects, and that any conception by declaring that all perception of things in themselves and independant of a sensual representation was utterly impossible. This publication which subjected him to much misinterpretation, occasioned a second part in 1783, entitled "*Prolegomena, for future Metaphysic*." Such are to be considered as a Science;" in this he illustrated his former doctrine, and entirely abstracted from the definition of metaphysics any thing supernatural.

In 1784, he wrote the following smaller tracts, entitled "*Considerations on the Origin of Powers and the Methods of judging them*." "*Ideas on a Universal History, as a Citizen of the World*." "*Answer to the Question, what is Illumination?*" "*On Volcanos in the Moon*." "*A Definition of the Idea of a Race of Men*." "*On the Injustice of pirating Books*." "*Elements of the Metaphysics and Morals*:" All which went off so rapidly that a second edition was printed in the following year. In 1786, the three following "*Supposed Commencement of the Human Race*." "*What he understood by representing to oneself the Nature and Qualities of Things*." "*Metaphysical Elements of Natural Philosophy*:" In which latter work he entered at large into the exercise of reasoning powers with regard to material objects.

In the same year he was appointed rector of the University. It happened during his first rectorate, that the task of addressing, in the name of the University, Frederic II, who here accepted the homage of his subjects, fell to his lot. The king returned him a compliment which did the philosopher and the monarch equal honour. Not long after this, without any solicitation on his own part, he received a considerable addition to his salary from the foundation of the Upper College. In 1787 he roused the public curiosity by his "*Criticism on practical Reason*," in which he enlarged on the moral, as he had done before on the metaphysical, principles of reason. In the summer of 1788, he was chosen rector of the University a second time, and after a short space, senior of the philosophical faculty.

Though now far advanced in life, Kant presented the public with several useful publications, as in 1793, "*Religion within the Bounds of plain Reason*;" wherein he endeavours to shew the consistency between reason and revelation. "*On the Common Proverb; what may be good in Theory is bad in Practice*." In 1794, "*Something respecting the Influence of the*

the Moon on the Weather. In 1795, "The End of all Things." "An Eternal Peace." "A Philosophical Sketch, elucidating his free Sentiments on Politics." In 1796, "To Sömmerring on the Organ of the Soul." "On the New-fangled high Tone in Philosophy." "Metaphysical Elements of the Civil Law." In 1797, "Upon the Justification of Lying from good Motives." "Metaphysical Elements of the Moral Law." "Declaration upon Mr. Schlettwein's Challenge in a Letter from Greifswalde." "On the Power of the Mind in subduing the Sensations of Pain." In 1798 "On Book-making, in two Letters to Mr. Frederick Nicolai." "Question renewed, Whether the Human Race is in a continued State of Improvement?" "Explanatory Observations on the Civil Law for the Possessors of the first Edition." "The Dispute of the Faculties." "A Pragmatical View of Anthropology." In this latter work he takes an almost formal leave of the public as an author, consigning his papers over to the revision of others. After which he gave up all his official situations, and in consequence of his infirmities retired into perfect solitude. He had now been a writer sixty years and had written upwards of sixty different works, including those which were afterwards collected from his papers. These were in, 1801, "Logic; or, a Guide to Lecturing."—1802, "Physical Geography."—1803, "On giving Instruction."—1804, "Upon the Prize-Question of the Royal Academy at Berlin: What is the actual Progress made in Metaphysical Sciences since Leibnitz and Wolf?"

Kant had enjoyed for seventy years an almost uninterruptedly good state of health; except an occasional inconvenience in later years from a disorder in the evacuations of nature, he experienced little or no bodily pain. But, in the last ten years his corporeal and mental decay was strikingly and painfully visible to his friends. Loss of appetite, of sight, of voice, of teeth, of strength, and memory, proclaimed the approaching dissolution of this beautiful fabric of intellect. His palate which had been before very nice, grew so faint that he could relish nothing, nor distinguish things as opposite as sweet and bitter. With the want of taste and teeth was also connected an entire relaxation of the organs of saliva, so that a year before his death he could not retain his spittle when he opened his mouth.

His breath continued free and unobscured to the last, but his voice fell off and his language became sometimes unin-

telligible. His hearing never failed him; but he lost the sight of one eye entirely, and had not the proper use of the other. The rest which he had always enjoyed at regular hours uninterruptedly was succeeded by an inclination to sleeping in the day and restlessness at night. His spare form diminished daily, until little else remained than skin and bone; and his thigh came within the grasp of one's hand. His bodily strength decreased with no less rapidity; and so early as May, 1800, he was confined to his room in consequence of a fall he had received; and in the last winter he was unable to leave his bed-chamber.

But in nothing, perhaps, did the decay of nature discover itself so clearly as in his perfect deprivation of the faculty of remembering. One intimate friend and scholar of his, who had for many years enjoyed the pleasure of his society, was compelled a few months before his departure to experience the melancholy case of being forgotten. He entered his room with the usual freedom of a friend; and, going up to him, embraced him with a sort of filial reverence. What then must have been his feelings upon hearing Kant declare, he had not the pleasure of knowing him? Kant treated him with his usual urbanity, and desired him to be seated. The other did so, and used every means in his power to bring the idea of him afresh in his mind. But all in vain! The enlightening sun of his genius was set: the vapour which overspread the horizon of his soul darkened every object past and present. He left him to be acknowledged by him no more.

To all these warnings of his mortal end was added a fit of the apoplexy. This was followed by increasing restlessness and debility. For some days he lay in an unconscious state, half dreaming and half waking, without tasting any thing but a spoonful of liquor. His breathing became irregular, and his pulse in one hand stopped every fourth or fifth throb, then ceased entirely; when Kant towards twelve at noon, on the 12th of February, 1804, breathed his last as tranquilly as possible, without any symptom whatever of a violent separation.

There is, perhaps, hardly any character we can view with more pleasure than Kant's. Both in public and private his conduct was such as called for universal love and admiration. If the merit of an author can be estimated by the degree of applause which his works obtain, Kant must stand in the very highest rank of great

great writers. Not to mention the unsought-for testimonies of honour he received from the great, which may often be an effort for obtaining meretricious applause, he experienced from the learned throughout Germany, and in other countries, marks of esteem that bordered on veneration.

His principles were made the subject of universal investigation, and gained many adherents. In the universities of Jena, Halle, Göttingen, Erlangen, &c. lectures were delivered on his system: many books also were written by his advocates to illustrate and defend his doctrines. Professors were sent at the request and expence of different Princes to learn more minutely, by a personal conference with him, what had not been elucidated with sufficient clearness in his books. His lectures were constantly attended by crowded audiences of young admirers, and not unfrequently by persons far advanced both in years and knowledge. Even in the Catholic universities his principles found admittance. Professor Reuss in Wurzburg, Dorch and Blau in Menz, with some others, made the Kantian philosophy the ground-work of their lectures. There were, besides, individuals among the Jews, who studied and embraced his tenets. He was, however, not without his opponents; among the most rational of whom might be reckoned, Herder, Eberhard, and other estimable writers. It may be fairly supposed that the number of irrational, illiberal, timid, and bigotted, who opposed him from envy, ignorance, and narrow-mindedness, was still greater.

The character of his writings and his sentiments in general were very similar to those of Dr. Priestley. Truth was the object of his search; and liberality of sentiment was the result. He wished to establish all human knowledge on the firm basis of reason, and rejected therefore all principles as visionary which did not admit of a fundamental explication. He conceived, however, of religion as an inherent quality of our souls, which panted after some higher object than this transitory existence. It demanded no proof from without, it flowed of itself from within ourselves. From this view of the subject he was accused by some of mysticism, while others thought they saw in his doctrine that which was inimical to divine truths. Thus much, however, is certain from the testimony of his best friends and the whole tenor of his works, that he was a firm believer in the Deity, a future state, and christianity. If he did not attend to the practical part of religion, this originated in his own private

views of those matters rather than in any disregard of sacred ordinances. He thought, by a life of good deeds, to do more honour to the Almighty than by the simple compliance with human institutions.

His political creed subjected him to still more censure than his metaphysical sentiments; although, perhaps, with as little justice. He was a citizen of the world, but at the same time a friend to peace and good order. He acknowledged the equal rights of all men as originally born free, but he deprecated every violent effort which was made to acquire that freedom; and in his own private conduct he always testified due respect and submission to established authorities.

Kant's intellectual qualifications were by no means of an ordinary stamp. He possessed an extraordinary faculty of retaining words and representing absent things to himself. He often cited long passages from ancient and modern writers, particularly his favourite poets, Horace and Virgil, Hagedorn and Bürger. He could describe objects that he had read of in books even better than many who had seen them: thus, for example, he once gave a description, in the presence of a Londoner, of Westminster-bridge, according to its form and structure, length, breadth, height, and dimensions of all its parts, so that the Englishman enquired how many years he had been in London, and whether he had dedicated himself to architecture; upon which he was assured, that Kant had neither passed the boundaries of Prussia nor had been an architect. A similar question was put to him by Brydone, to whom he unfolded in conversation all the relative situations of Italy.—By the aid of his quick observation and clear conception, he was enabled to converse with admirable accuracy on chemical experiments, although he had never once witnessed any process in chemistry, and did not begin the theoretical study till after the sixtieth year of his age. Dr. Hagen, the great chemist, could not forbear expressing his perfect astonishment, while conversing with Kant at dinner on the subject, to find any one able, by simple reading, to make himself such a perfect master of a science so difficult. This happy talent, combined with general reading, rendered him an universal scholar, so that at length there was no science in which he was not a proficient. The consequence of having such a happy memory was, that he set no value on an extensive library. The contents of books were his only

only object of desire, and he acquired them by once or twice reading. The books themselves were then rather burdensome to him than otherwise. He accordingly made a contract with the bookseller Nicolovius, in his town, to send all new books in sheets, which he read through in that form, and generally returned afterwards.

But the most prominent feature in Kant's intellectual character, was the accuracy with which he analysed the most complex ideas. Nothing escaped the scrutiny of his intellectual eye. Whatever is perceivable to others in the moral and physical world, became manifest to him. He discovered, therefore, so easily, the incongruities of other men's sentiments, and traced, with unspeakable precision, their errors to the true source.—He had likewise an astonishing faculty of unfolding the most abstruse principles, and digesting single and individual sentiments into a systematic order. Herein consisted the originality of his mind. All his philosophical conceptions flowed from the inexhaustible source of his own reason. The facility with which he deduced every thing from his own reflections, gave him at length such an habitual familiarity with himself, that he could not properly enter into the sentiments of others. He found all in his own mind which answered his purpose, and had therefore no occasion for foreign resources. No task was so hard for him as to leave the current of his own thought in order to follow the chain of another's reasoning; and when compelled to investigate the arguments of his adversaries, he frequently begged of his friends to compare the sentiments of the former with his, and communicate the results to him, or even to undertake the defence of his doctrines instead of himself.

With all this depth of reflection, Kant was, notwithstanding, a wit. He had frequent and sudden strokes of ready wit at hand to give a grace and interest to his conversation, writings, and lectures. He was a general admirer of all that polishes and beautifies the graver topics; and in his lectures he studied to acquire an agreeable delivery with an easy flow of words. His manner of address, however, was peculiarly well adapted to the nature of his discourse. On morality he could move his audience to tears. He knew how to give the dry subjects of logic and pneumatics an easy turn that rendered them even amusing; but on metaphysics he was abstruse, and, for beginners, not perfectly intelligible. He was sometimes carried, by a too great minuteness, away from the

main subject, to which he was then forced abruptly to return. He was also liable to be confused by the smallest trifles. One day, in particular, he discovered a remarkable embarrassment, and confessed, afterwards, that one of the audience who had a coat with a button wanting, had been the cause of his discomposure, from the involuntary attraction of his eyes and mind to the defective quarter.

If Kant was admirable for his talents, how infinitely more does he command our admiration and love for his moral qualities. The inclinations of his heart naturally impelled him to acts of benevolence, philanthropy, and kindness; but these inclinations were consolidated by steady principles to the same tendency. His firmness was of the most exalted nature.—It was not the impulse of the moment acquiring courage by the want of reflection. His was the uniform adherence to one unchangeable principle of right and wrong. He knew of no time and circumstance that could justify a deviation from what he had prescribed to himself as the line of propriety. The removal of pain or the increase of pleasure formed no part of his considerations in the scale of duty.

The principle of his heart and understanding was, that charity was his bounden duty. Accordingly he practised this duty to the utmost of his power, and sometimes even exceeded his narrow income in the beginning. The poor in his town were benefitted by the most liberal yearly donations, which he made in various forms. His own family, particularly one sister, who, with her children, was in frequent distress, experienced the kindness and generosity of a brother in the most seasonable moment. To his domestics, also, he made allowances for their lives, when obliged by infirmities or other causes to leave his service. He did not confine his benefactions to the circle of his acquaintance. His purse was ever open to the relief of all deserving persons. What services his scholars and literary friends received from him, will never be known to its full extent; but it is certain that he never refused his assistance either with money, counsel, or interest, to any who asked it of him; and for those whom he knew personally, he was assiduous in obliging.

He was a decided enemy to falsehood of every kind. He never liked to hear an untruth even in jest; and in his own language he was scrupulous to avoid any thing that could convey a false idea of himself. Nothing could draw him into a tem-
perar

porary renunciation or qualification of his sentiments; but wherever a free declaration of his opinions was not found agreeable, he was careful never to appear. He wished in all his actions to shew himself to the world simply as he was, unvarnished by any false art whatever; and he even condemned the attempt to conceal one's merit under a forbidding appearance. He had a high sense of his own dignity as an individual in the scale of existence.— This made him sensible of every thing that appeared like a slight in others, which he treated with a becoming reserve and distance. He had no less a respect for every man as an independent and thinking being, and evinced these sentiments by a respectful deportment towards all. For merit under every form, and in every person, whether of his own or contrary sentiments, he testified the most unequivocal esteem.

Every reader of Kant's writings, who was not acquainted with him, would have been agreeably surprised in finding the contrast between the deep and abstruse thinker and the sociable and lively companion. His mind was naturally cheerful, and bent to conviviality. He viewed the world through the medium of his own happy temper, and found every thing around agreeable and alluring. The sociability of his nature, equanimity of his disposition, modesty of deportment, and refinement of character, fitted society for him and him for society. He united in the happiest degree two qualities so rarely combined in one person, the greatest acuteness of reasoning with the polish of the gentleman. He possessed the happy talent of making every thing interesting upon which he spoke, and of being able to speak upon every subject. He had a happy flow of words, and uttered them with so much delicacy and vivacity, that all were pleased to hear his conversation on every subject however unimportant. He was the life of every company where he was; mirth and discourse never flagged in his presence. He started subjects when necessary, and left others to pursue them; but he never monopolized the conversation to himself. He followed the current of general will, and contributed to the amusement of society in the way that it prescribed; and if by silence he could afford an opportunity for others to offer their sentiments, he always preferred this to any active endeavours on his own part.— Much as he liked to converse on matters of philosophy, he carefully avoided these topics in mixed companies. Here he lost

the philosopher in the man of the world, and spoke with freedom on dress, politics, public occurrences, or housekeeping, as the males or females of the society turned the discourse.

We must not forget to view Kant in another relation, which does honour to his heart: this was, his warm and steady attachment as a friend. Professor Rhunken was the bosom friend of his youth. This friendship was the offspring of congenial sentiment, and lasted till the death of the former. Theodor Gottlob von Hippel, secretary at war to his Prussian Majesty in Königsberg, a man well known for his literary performances, lived many years in the closest intercourse with Kant; as also the Generals Bruner, von Mayer, von Lossen. With Lambert, Sulzer, and Garve, he held a very interesting literary correspondence. His nearest and dearest friend, however, was one Green, an English merchant, residing at Königsberg. Their friendship was occasioned by the following singular occurrence. Kant was expatiating once in a coffee-house, during the American war, with some warmth, in favour of the Americans, and against the English, when a man suddenly started up, and declared himself offended by the reflections thrown on his country, and demanded honourable satisfaction. Kant, undisturbed by this strange mode of attack, continued to give a cool but striking illustration of his own sentiments in particular reference to the case of the Englishman. His impressive manner of reasoning, combined with his good-nature, had such an effect on Mr. Green (for that was the name of the gentleman), that he acknowledged the impropriety of his own conduct, and solicited Kant's pardon, which was immediately granted. Green attended Kant to his house; and from that hour a friendship was commenced, which terminated only with the death of the former. Mr. Green was a whimsical but well-informed man, possessed of many excellent qualities of the head and heart. Kant found in him so much solid intellect, that he never published any thing without first submitting it to his judgment. Not a single day passed, from the commencement of their acquaintance, in which they were not several hours in each other's company.

Kant was never married. His celibacy originated, however, rather in the excess of his prudence, than from any dislike to marriage.

Kant was of a remarkable slender and delicate make; and his body was covered with

with so little flesh, that his clothes could never be made to fit but by artificial means. His nervous and muscular system was no less tender. He was five feet high; but his head was larger in proportion to the rest of his body. He had a flat breast, that bent almost inwards; and his right

shoulder projected rather out. His form was otherwise quite perfect. His face, when young, must have been handsome; he had a fresh colour, and fine large blue eyes, which were as expressive of goodness as talent.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO MISS M. H——, AT BATH.

AGAIN the genial breezes blow
O'er the young Season's blooming cheek,
The new leaf shoots, the flow'rets shew,
And am'rous birds their partners seek.
Where the warm bank beside the stream
Slants to the sun's meridian beam
Stray butterflies appear;
And envoys from the cloister'd hive
With anxious busy hum arrive,
And search the trim parterre.

O lovely Nature! viewing thee

Grateful enthusiastic eyes,

Astonish'd into extacy,

Will to their great Creator rise:

And tho', my gentle friend, no more

Together we those scenes explore

Where many a cheerful Spring

On halcyon wing fled lightly by,

Returning Spring to Mem'ry's eye

Each woodland haunt shall bring.

Ah! still o'er these fond Fancy broods;

And gently rising hills are seen,

And pastures rich, and frequent woods,

And winding lanes embow'd with green;

Still she beholds the *Aburx* stray

Its gentle unobtrusive way,

With deep and silent tide:

Thus modest Merit steals its course,

And scatters, from a secret source,

Its bounties far and wide.

Where shel't'ring hills encircle round,

The curling volumes thick arise,

And point where, near the vale profound,

The hospitable mansion lies.

With many a trunk of meaner fame

The lordly Oak unites his name,

And blends his stately mien;

Around the mantling foliage twines,

And skirts the hillocks as it joins,

From ev'ry wind a screen.

Hid from the loit'ers idle gaze,

To social kindness set apart,

'Twas peaceful as the master's days,

And warm and open like his heart.

Contentment lov'd to shelter here,

And Truth, and Piety sincere,

And ancient Faith upright;

Here harmless Mirth could speed the day,

And bid the evening glide away,

In surly Winter's spite.

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Ah! 'tis no more!—This weak essay
Will you, my partial friend, forgive,
Those past enjoyments to pourtray,
Which ever must in mem'ry live?
Though roughly sketch'd, the rude profile,
Devoid of symmetry or skill,
Or ornamental grace,
To sooth regret may often tend,
And call to mind some absent friend,
And fondly cherish'd face.

E. A. LE NOIR.

ON STRIPPING THE CHURCH-YARD IN
ROSS, HEREFORDSHIRE, OF ITS BEAU-
TIFUL TREES.

AN ODE.

INDULGE a while the flowing tear,

Ere yet the Muse's song of fire

Indignant swell with grief sincere,

Lamenting, o'er her trembling lyre,

The hand that, with a ruthless blow,

Lays every rural beauty low.

Sweet regent of the pensive hour,

Come, gentle Memory, and pour

Thy lucid gleam across my way;

As thro' the clouds the orb of day

Dim sheds his half-extinguish'd beams,

Weeping celestial tears o'er man's insatiate
dreams.

And ye, who oft in life's deceitful morn
Have shared my transient joys, my griefs
have borne,

Haste, and join your griefs with mine;

For now, no more (as Evening's glories shine,

—Streaking the west with tints so fair,

While cooling zephyrs fan the air,)

The church-yard elms invite, with spreading
shade,

To sad but silent converse with the dead.

How oft with swelling hearts we've trod

The turf, where many a heaving sod

Declares where kindred ashes lie;

And while the sorrow-streaming eye

Gaz'd ardent, thro' the soul th'emotion ran,

Now raised the heart to God, now wept the
woes of man!

Ye shadowy moon-light walks farewell!

Where erst with solemn step I've strayed,

Heard, with a wish for death, the passing bell,

But soon, ah soon! to love of life betrayed:

Sweet conflicts of the youthful breast,

By Heaven's correcting hand impress,

3 A

Each

Each lawless influence to controul,
And check by thought th' impetuous soul.
But wrathful from the ruin'd scene I turn,
Suppress the fruitless tear, with fruitless rage
to burn.

Shall then the daring axe invade
The honours of that sacred shade,
That shade, illustrious Kyrle,* to thee we
owe?

If still thy spirit feel for ought below,
Burst with portentous voice yon marble wall,
With sudden fright the uplifted arm appal!

Ah stay the sacrilegious steel,
Ere at their hearts thy trees shall feel
The blow relentless, aim'd by Gothic rage,
That stains with foul disgrace this dark bar-
baric age!

Alas! too late, the fatal blow has sped:
Each lofty elm, with towering head,
Falls prostrate at thy long neglected tomb!
Could'st thou have seen, in time so soon to
come,

Fell Devastation, mocking all thy toil,
Thus doom to barren waste thy favourite soil!
How would thy God-like heart have bled
O'er thy degenerate race;
What tears of anguish hadst thou shed,
To view thy native fields despoiled of every
grace!

Stripp'd of its cool protecting shade,
Who now the church-yard path shall seek,
When summer suns with sultry heat invade;
Or when dread winter chills the plain,
When howl the winds, when drives the
rain,
Shall dare the furious blast, all comfortless
and bleak?

And when forth issuing from the sacred fane,
Their hearts still glowing with devotion's
fire,

Ah whither shall th' unshelter'd train
For sober musing thought retire?
Ah where shall the touched soul improve
The imparted gift of heavenly love?
Unlest attempt, thus rudely to divorce
Our duty's thorny path from pleasure's vir-
tuous course!

Flow, Vaga, flow, and tell the mournful
tale

To every deep embosomed vale:
For as I rove thy flowery banks along,
Thus sounds to Fancy's ear thy plaintive song,
Soft echoed from thy winding shore,
"Fall'n is my chiefest pride, and Rofs is
now no more!

No more the magic hand of Taste
Shall dress the desolated waste;
My stream no future bard with zeal inflame,
My boasted glories lost, and lost my classic
name!"

PHILONEMUS.

* John Kyrle, Esq. well known as Pope's
Man of Rofs.

THE DEVOUT WIDOW:

DARK in her weeds as any coal,
Nigretta wept her widow'd state,
And nearly for a month, poor soul,
Sigh'd, wept, and moan'd at a sad rate.
But not content with grief, she vows
She'll ne'er be pleas'd again: so said,
So done; she storms about the house,
And every day so scolds the maid,
That Betty answer'd in a pet,
"Nay, madam, if you thus arraign
The will of Heaven, I'd lay a bet
My master will return again.
And punish your rebellious will!"—
"Ah! Betty," cried the pious fair,
"From hence be all my murmurs still,
And resignation all my care!"

TO MY SWIFT MISTRESS.

(From the Spanish.)

AS a sample of charms all divine,
When Chloe her ankles display'd,
Ah, must I for ever repine,
Thus tempted and flouted, I said!
She smil'd: from my eager embrace
Escap'd, and was soon out of sight;
Ah! why then will Fancy retrace
Those charms that thus aided her flight!

TO MY COY MISTRESS.

(From the Spanish.)

AH! Chloe, too well does your Corydon
know
That your bosom, so fair yet so frigid, re-
sembles,
In more points than one, two cold hillocks
of snow,
See Cupid close by how he shakes and he
trembles;
And tho' he is naked, he feels not so bold
To fly to a bosom he knows is so cold!

ANCIENT AND MODERN BEAUTIES.

COY maidens of old, when they wish'd to
escape
An importunate courtship or barbarous rape,
Pray'd the gods that they would their sweet
persons transform
Into some safe disguise from the gathering
storm.
Thus fair Arethusa, I know not whose
daughter,
On her lover's warm schemes was for throw-
ing cold water;
And into a fountain the lady was chang'd;
Cold, bright, and untouch'd, thro' the mea-
dows she rang'd.
Coy Daphne, with Phœbus in amorous quar-
rel,
To avoid his fierce kisses was turn'd to a
laurel.
But a girl of this age, tho' to love disin-
clin'd,
Ne'er changes her person, tho' often her
mind;

And

And leaves to her lover the option so free
To be drown'd in a fountain or hung on a
tree;
Or to take any shape that his passion or
whim,
In some foolish moment, suggested to
him.

'Tis thus that the idol which reigns in my
heart,
Tho' unchang'd she now is, yet I well know
my part,
And I soon should prevail on my hard-hearted
Jenny,
Could I metamorphose myself to a guinea.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

*Original Letters from Lord Shelburn, Mr. Pitt, Dr. Armstrong, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Hume, Mr. Boswell, and Dr. Hunter, found in a Trunk of Dr. Smollett's, in Italy, where he died, and transmitted to a Gentleman in America.**

"Hill-street, Tuesday.

"MADAM,

I AM honoured with your Grace's letter, inclosing one from Dr. Smollett. It is above a year since I was applied to by Dr. Smollett, through a person whom I wished extremely to oblige, but there were, and still subsist, some applications for the same office, of a nature which it will be impossible to get over in favour of Mr. Smollett, which makes it impossible for me to give him the least hopes of it — I could not immediately recollect what had passed on this subject, else I should have had the honour to answer your Grace's letter sooner.

"I am, with great truth and respect,

"Your Grace's

"Most obedient,

"And most humble servant,

"SHELburn."

"Duchess of Hamilton."

"SIR,

"After a long disability from the gout in my right arm, I have a particular satisfaction in making this first use of my pen, to return you my best acknowledgments for the obliging favour you was so good as to send me, and to express the sense I have of that undeserved opinion of me which you have ventured to tell the world you

are pleased to entertain. One of the first and most agreeable occupations of my summer's leisure will be the perusal of your volumes; a work which, I doubt not, will fully answer, with all good judges, the great expectations which the known talents of the author have so justly raised.

"I am, with great regard, Sir,

"Your most obedient,

"And most humble servant,

"Whitehall,

"W. PITT."

"May 15, 1757."

"Dr. Smollett."

"London, March 28, 1769.

"O, my dear Doctor, I should severely reproach myself, for having so long delayed answering your letter, which gave much pleasure and entertainment, not only to me, but to all our common friends, if it was not that I waited for some news that might please you. I have none to send you at last, except you are, as I am, upon the Douglas side; but this is treating you with state intelligence.

"It is needless to say how much I rejoice in your recovery; but I have all along had great confidence in the vigorous stamina with which nature has blest you. I hope you may, within a year or two, be able to weather out, if not an English winter, at least an English summer; meantime, if you won't come to us, I'll come to you; and shall, with the help of small punch and your company, laugh at the Tuscan dog days.

"I enjoy, with a pleasing sympathy, the agreeable society you find amongst the professors at Pisa. All countries, and all religions, are the same to men of liberal minds. And the most contemptible, sometimes even the most dangerous of all animals, is an ill-natured blockhead, who affects to despise his neighbours, because he secretly envies their superior abilities, and regards them with a jealous eye.

"The

* These curious letters came to us from an anonymous hand, and having no better means of ascertaining their authenticity, we submitted them to the inspection of the Marquis of Lansdown, a letter of whose is the first of the series, and we were happy to find that that nobleman immediately acknowledged the letter signed "SHELburn" to have been written by him.

"The daily, industrious, indefatigable operations of the most pernicious lies—the most impudent, audacious doctrines that were ever practised upon a blind, stupid, ignorant, profane populace, still continue to prosper. The London mob have long, every hour of the day, *damned their eyesight*; and they happen to have good reason for it. I will not at once disgust and shock you with the recital of such seditious and treasonable insolencies, as never durst, before Wednesday last, brow-beat a throne—at least, never with impunity. Your friends at Pisa envy our constitution: I am afraid we may, in a short time, be induced to sigh after their's; for the view, at present, all around us is an object of the most extreme indignation, contempt, and horror.

"Meantime, the infernal spirit of the most absurd discord, Erynnis, blind and blundering in her dotage, has not yet so universally poisoned the *noble* mind of the public, as to engross it entirely to the clumsy, dirty, blackguard amusements and exercises. For history still makes a shift to waddle on, though it grows rather a *lame duck*; and there are still jackdaws enough to swallow the green cheese of tragedy, and the no less insipid curd of *new comedy*. So much the better; all trades would live, they say.

"But talking of some recent publications, puts me in mind of something that I had almost forgot to tell you: that several people, who have a particular regard and esteem for the reputed author of *The Present State of all Nations*, are sorry to find that he has too much exposed the posteriors of our brothers in the North; and made some undeserved compliments to their brothers in the South, who have already a comfortable enough share of self conceit; and that, amongst other perfections, he allows them to be the handsomest people in Europe, which they think to be a very disputable opinion.

"All the friends you have mentioned are well, and desire to be kindly remembered to you. Your health is never forgot in our computations. I am sorry to tell you that our society has lost one worthy member, in Doctor Russel, who died some months ago of a malignant fever. I beg you'll let me hear from you soon; and with my best compliments to Mrs.

Smollett, at the same time never forgetting Miss —, and Miss Currie.

"My dear Sir,

"Your affectionate friend, and

"Faithful humble servant,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG."

"A Monsieur,

"Monsr. Ts. Smollett,

"Inglese, in Casa Lenzi al Ponte grande,

"Pisa, Toscana."

"Rome, June 2, 1770.

"DEAR DOCTOR,

"I arrived here last Thursday se'n-night, and since that time have already seen almost all the most celebrated wonders of Rome. But I am greatly disappointed in these matters; partly, I suppose, from my expectations being too high. But what I have seen here has been in such a hurry, as to make it a fatigue; besides, I have bustled about amongst them, neither in very good humour nor very good health.

"I have delayed writing till I could lay before you the plan of my future operations for a few weeks. I propose to post it to Naples, about the middle of next week, along with a Colonel of our country, who seems to be a very good-natured man. After having passed a week or ten days there, I shall return hither, and after having visited Tivoli and Frascati, set out for Leghorn, if possible, in some vessel from Civita Vecchia, for I hate the lodgings upon the roads in this country. I don't expect to be happy till I see Leghorn, and if I find my friend in such health as I wish him, or can hope for him, I shall not be disappointed in the chief pleasure I proposed to myself in my visit to Italy. As you talked of a ramble somewhere to the south of France, I shall be extremely happy to attend you.

"I wrote to my brother from Genoa, and desired him to direct his answer to your care at Pisa. If it comes, please direct it, with your own letter, for which I long violently, to the care of Mr. Francis Barrazzi, at Rome.

"I am, with my best compliments to Mrs. Smollett, and the rest of the ladies, my dear Doctor,

"Your's, ever affectionately,

"JOHN ARMSTRONG."

"Monsieur Smollett,

"Chez Monsieur Renner, à Livourne."

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY INSTITUTED AT LONDON,
FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS,
MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.

TO this meritorious Society the public is greatly indebted for many highly important improvements in agriculture, chemistry, mechanics, and in various branches of the manufacturers. This Society has now existed something more than half a century, and has expended, for public purposes only, more than fifty-thousand pounds, advanced by the voluntary contributions of the members, of whom there appears to be at present about fifteen hundred. The transactions of the Society are chiefly carried on by various committees of independent and public-spirited gentlemen, who are assiduous in their attendance, and who expend much of their time in advancing the best interests of mankind.

Among the improvements in agriculture, which this Society has lately recommended to public notice, the two following are deserving of attention.

Mr. PLOWMAN of Broome, in Norfolk, has obtained a gold medal for an improved sheepfold, which is peculiarly useful in feeding off turnipson land in frosty weather, when hurdles cannot be used. This sheepfold is made in the form of a large pound, the sides of which run on wheels of cast iron, and may be moved by a single man. The inventor assures us from nearly three years' experience, that this sheep-fold is a great improvement on the old ones; that a man can remove one of them capable of containing three hundred sheep in five minutes, which by the old method, frequently take several hours to accomplish it. A fold of this kind is about twenty-one feet long, and nearly four feet high, and each side is composed of five bars lengthwise, with uprights at proper distances.

The gold medal has also been presented to JOHN CHRISTIAN CURWEN, Esq. M.P. for his experiments in draining land; from certificates, it appears that he has cut upwards of six thousand yards of drain on his own farm, and that they answer completely the purpose intended. The expence is considerable, viz. about ten shillings per rod, but it is thought that in the end this method will be cheaper than any other now in use, on account of its durability, and the small number of drains required. The gold medal was also given to the same gentleman for his plantation of more than eight hundred thousand tim-

ber trees. A like premium has been awarded to A. BORRON, Esq. Warrington, for planting six hundred thousand oaks. Premiums of less value have been granted to Mr. SHERIFF, for preserving turnips; to Mr. WATSON, for the culture of the same root; and to Mr. HUTTON, for planting nineteen acres with forest trees.

In no instance, perhaps, have the funds of this Society been more usefully employed, than in encouraging a deserving man, who, though very poor, has exerted his talents, in improving some acres of barren land; the account of this person and of his exertions was laid before the Society, by Mr. Thos. Humphries, lieutenant of the royal navy, which we shall give nearly in his words:

"I yesterday took a walk of about two miles from this station, to satisfy myself respecting a remarkable instance of persevering and indefatigable industry, which I found as follows:—Twelve acres of barren downs had been taken from the common, seven or eight of which were in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder in a very forward state of improvement. This space was divided into eight fields separated by seventeen stone fences, put together in a matterly manner. The fields are intersected with various drains, which empty themselves into the ditches, that have been obliged to be dug round the margin of each field, both for this purpose, and in order to give greater height to the fences. On each side of every bank ditches are dug, and in the gateways bridges are made able to support a loaded cart, that the water may run freely off. The land produced in the year 1803, ten Cornish bushels of barley, nine trusses of hay, two hogsheads of oats, and ten bushels of wheat, besides pasture for cattle. This has been the labour of eighteen years, by one indefatigable man, who began it in the fiftieth year of his age. I have to add, that his dwelling-house, and out-buildings, including the turf-walls of which they are composed, the laying of the rafters, and the thatching, are all executed by himself, though he was only bred to husbandry.

"This deserving character is WILLIAM PEARCE, near Helston, Cornwall, who when he began his improvements, was possessed only of one mare, and the shilling per day, which he earned by hard labour. He has brought up seven children, of whom

whom the sons volunteered into the service of their country; two were killed in the last war, and two were still employed in the same service, when this account was received."

The Society of Arts awarded him their silver medal and fifteen guineas, as an encouragement of virtuous and distinguished industry.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MATHEMATICS, &c.

MR. WOODHOUSE's paper "On the Integration of certain differential Expressions, with which Problems in Physical Astronomy are connected," admits of no abridgement. Its main object is to shew the correspondence that there is between the artifices of calculation and the properties of geometrical figures, and to reduce the several methods into one, which will be allowed to be useful in the investigation of science.

"On similar reductions," says Mr. Woodhouse "the perfection of analysis to a great degree, depends: for, a frequent result of a careful investigation is, the discovery that methods apparently different, because differently expressed, are founded on the same principle and fundamental notion; but if examination and study thus diminish the seeming bulk of our knowledge, they, at the same time, increase its precision and purity."

Dr. HERSCHEL's "Continuation of an Account of the Changes that have happened in the relative Situation of double Stars," will merit the attention of practical astronomers; from which it appears, that, of fifty changeable double stars, which are given, twenty-eight have undergone alterations that do not amount to an angle of ten degrees: thirteen have altered their situation above 10° , and less than 20° : three have undergone a change in the angle of position of more than 20° and not so far as 30° : the six remaining stars afford instances of a still greater change, which, in the angle of position of some of them, amounts to more than 30° ; in others to near 40° , 50° , 60° , and upwards to 130° .

We shall give the substance of what Dr. Herschel says of α Herculis, which, in his Catalogue is the second star in the second class. The two stars of this double star have undergone considerable alterations: by a measure taken, May 20, 1781, it was $21^{\circ} 28'$ south-following. April 3, 1803, it was $25^{\circ} 29'$. In 1802, it was $31^{\circ} 38'$. In the beginning of 1804, it was $31^{\circ} 54'$ and on the 3d of June last it was $32^{\circ} 50'$, which gives a change of $11^{\circ} 22'$

in twenty-three years and fourteen days; but the distance has not undergone any perceptible alteration. If this star has three motions, a real, a parallaxic, and an apparent one; the latter being a composition of the former two; the parallaxic motion will carry it, in an angle of $58\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ towards the south preceding part of the heavens; but the motion assigned to it in the new tables, has a direction towards the north. Hence α Herculis has also a real motion, which, by its composition with the parallaxic one, produces the tabular apparent one.

We are to examine the effect of these three motions, on the position of the two stars of the double star, to account for the observed change. The two stars are sufficiently different in magnitude, to lead us to expect a difference of parallax, on the supposition that their changes from us are inversely as their apparent magnitudes. The change of the angle of position, arising from a superior parallaxic motion of the large star, would have occasioned a retrograde motion of the small one; but this by observation has moved according to the order of the signs; its change, therefore, will admit of no explanation from the effect of parallax.

The real motion of α Herculis, being such as, with the union of the parallaxic one, will produce an apparent motion towards the north is determined by the velocities and directions of the other two motions; but since it is known to be compounded with the parallaxic one, we must consult the direction and velocity of that composition, which is such that the large star, in twenty-three years and fourteen days, must have been carried $5''.299$ towards the north. If the stars are not connected, and suppose the small one at rest, and at such a distance from us as to be entirely free from sensible parallax, then the large star, by its motion should have left the small one so far behind, that the centres of the two stars, which was, in September, 1781, $4''.34''$ should now be $7''.92''$, while the angle of position ought to have increased to $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Dr. Herschel's observations give so different a result, that this hypothesis must be abandoned: and if the small star partake of a parallaxic motion, the objection will be still greater.

"Hence," he says, "it follows, that, unless we should admit the supposition of three independent motions, the high improbability of which has been sufficiently shewn, we have reason to believe, that the large star has, during the twenty-three last years,

years, carried the small one along with itself, in the path it describes in space; both being equally affected by parallax and real motion. If this be admitted, a mutual revolution of the two stars will be the immediate consequence, when the laws of gravitation are taken into consideration; and the change of position they have undergone, will be a necessary consequence of it."

Dr. RUSSELL'S "Remarks on the voluntary Expansion of the Skin of the Neck, in the Hooded Snake of the East Indies," and Mr. HOME'S "Description of the Structure of the Parts which perform that Office," will interest the students in natural history. The object of the paper is to explain the me-

chanism upon which the hood, the peculiar characteristic of this species of snake, depends, without entering into a discussion of the uses for which it is designed; but it is observed, that the expansion of the ribs answers no good purpose respecting the lungs, since they are not so situated, in this animal as to receive any advantage from it: but the gullet, where it passes down along the neck admits of great expansion, and the extended state of the ribs, at the time the animal is employed in catching its prey, may give to the gullet a facility of being dilated, for the reception of the food.

This description and remarks are accompanied by plates, and explanations of the several figures.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ROBERT BROWN'S (NOTTINGHAM), for a Machine to be affixed to horizontal Warp or Vandyke Knitting-Frames, for manufacturing, by a more neat and expeditious Method, Lace or Nett-Work of various Figures, Qualities, &c.

WE must refer our readers to the specification for an account of the structure of this patent machine, which cannot be rendered intelligible without the aid of figures. Having described the different parts of the machine, the patentee proceeds to explain the mode by which it is worked, which is as follows:—The warp is wound on two beams, with arbors or spindles fastened in the ends; which arbors are supported and turn on screw-points, passing through arms fixed on the side pieces of wood-work, and entering the ends of the arbors. Two perforated bobbins are put on the arbors at one of the ends, and are kept turning by square parts of the arbors entering into correspondent squares in the bobbins.—The ends of a line are fastened to bobbins, and a weight suspended on the line to keep the threads tight between the beams and the needles; as the beams turn round by the threads feeding the needles, the line winds round the bobbins, and draws up the weight, which is let down again by taking the bobbins off the squares of the arbors.

To make Brussels-lace, the machine is set to a two needle *stitch*, a term used for its sideway movement at the distance of

two needles, the swing-bar is so adjusted, that, when put in at either end, it stops the sideway movement half the distance it would otherwise move. The thumb-levers attached to the falling-bars are put under the lower stops of the catches. The threads on one beam are entered through the eyes of the guides on one falling-bar, and those on the other beam through the eyes of the guides on the other falling-bar, one thread from each beam enters between every pioneer. When the threads are much inclined to twist, there is, exclusive of the pioneers described in the figures attached to the specification, another row of them used, which enters between the threads at the bottom of the crank-bar. This row of pioneers is made of straight wires fastened in a slip of wood, which is supported by arms on the side-pieces of the wood-work, or fixed to the crank-bar. The work is set on in the same manner as in the common horizontal warp-frame; and when the proper number of courses are worked with the swing-bar in on the right hand, the telegraph is moved, which lets down one of the falling-bars so low, that the guides on it will not lay the threads over the needles; the swing-bar is then pushed in on the left-side, and the machine held to the right, and the threads laid over half of the needles, which form loops on them; the swing-bar is then pushed in on the right-side, and the machine held to the left, and the threads are laid over the other half of the needles, forming loops likewise on them

them. The whole of the loops are then brought under the needle-boards, and the needles pressed, and the stitches brought over the loops; the thumb is then pressed on the thumb-lever attached to the bar let down, which raises it up, and the lever is turned under the lower stop of the catch. The stitches are then drawn up by pressing the thumb on the thumb-bit at the extremity of the stretching-bar; or they may be drawn up by turning the beam with the hand. Two more courses are then made as before, and the telegraph is moved which lets down the other falling-bar, and the swing-bar and machine are used in the same manner as when the first falling-bar was let down. The same process is continued to the end.

To make tactic lace, the process is the same in every respect as before described to make Brussels lace, differing only by letting down one falling-bar twice in succession, and then the other twice; whereas, in making the Brussels-lace, the falling-bars are let down alternately.

To make Valenciennes-lace, some alterations are to be made in the machine before the process is begun. In this way the patentee has, in his specification, described the modes of making the three different sorts of lace above referred to, as the most satisfactory means of describing the nature and use of his invention, reserving to himself the right of making such other lace or net-work as the said machine is capable of making by varying the movements.

MR. WILLIAM WARRIS'S (SHEFFIELD),
for an Improvement in the Mounting of Opera-Glasses.

This invention consists in making the mounting of opera-glasses to occupy the least, or nearly the least, possible space to which they are capable of being reduced, which is performed by bringing the tops or heads of the tubes, springs, or draws, to an horizontal plane or level surface, or nearly so; so that the same number of tubes, springs, or draws, may be contained within the space of the exterior case.

To mount a glass to occupy the least possible space, Mr. Warris makes a groove or cavity in the head of each tube, &c. sufficiently deep to receive the next within it, the interior tube or head having a ring or other contrivance within its cavity, by which the tube may be drawn out. But as it will be found equally convenient, and less expensive, that the head of the first or interior tube should project

above the others, Mr. W. makes them in that manner.

In order to illustrate his invention, the patentee has given several drawings, of which one represents a nine-draw opera-glass of the common construction: another represents a section of the improved opera-glass, exhibiting the manner in which the grooves are made, and the tubes, &c. are connected: a third and fourth figures represent the improved instrument as shut up.

By this method all the tubes may be drawn out to their full length, so as to give the greatest possible extension; whereas in those of the common construction, the widest draw is as much shorter than the smallest, as the conjoint thickness of the spring-heads, being nearly one-third part of the opera-glass. From the form of the opera-glasses of the common construction, the edges of the springs are liable to be injured by wear, which inconvenience is obviated by the present improvement.

MR. JAMES RYAN'S (QUEEN'S COUNTY, IRELAND), *for sundry Tools, Implements, &c. for boring the Earth for Coals.*

The boring-apparatus consists of two spring-poles fixed, to which is attached, by two chains, a rod of iron or other metal in joints, secured to each other by screws or otherwise, so that the said rod may be lengthened or shortened in the usual manner, and of sundry bits or tools for boring, to be fastened to the farther extremity of the said rod, each singly contrived for penetrating that particular species of soil best to which it is adapted, and of several auxiliary implements for extracting the soil from the hole formed by the said bores, and for otherwise assisting the operation of boring.

The boring instrument having that bit fixed to it which is best suited to the soil it is intended to penetrate, and being suspended to the spring poles, is to be put into motion by a handle fastened to it at right-angles. The use of the two spring-poles is to keep the rod steady to the perpendicular line of the hole, which a single one could not do, as its motion must be performed so as to form arcs of a circle by its extremity, which must move the boring-rod untrue to the work.

As the soil to be bored is of various consistencies in different places, and, at different depths, oftentimes in the same place, Mr. Ryan has contrived various bits to be attached to the boring-rod, according

according to the nature of the soil. Each of these is described in the specification, and how it is to be managed, according as it is intended for boring earth, or clay, or rock, or stone, or for boring any of these substances when mixed with water.

The auxiliary-implements are next described, which are—solid cylinders for forcing down clay into the boring-hole, when a running sand is met with in boring; an instrument to catch and support the boring-rods when drawn up to be unscrewed; a pair of tongs, for taking up out of the boring-hole any part of the rods or other matter that may have got into the said hole; a chisel for separating the cores, formed by the bits, from the substance, to which they are attach-

ed; and an anvil for forming the boring-rods.

The bits may be made of different sizes, according to the nature of the work to be performed; they may be used in boring coals, and all minerals, and subterraneous substances, and in sinking wells, giving vent to subterraneous water in bogs, marshes, &c. or in draining mines and land, or in ventilating pits, mines, &c.

By some of the above-mentioned tools, cores or solid cylinders of the soil may be extracted, from one to twenty inches in length, and from two to twenty inches in diameter, by which the dip of the different strata met with in boring may be ascertained, as well as the nature of minerals and other substances which occur.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Twelve Antheims in Score; composed and dedicated to the Reverend the Masters and Fellows of Trinity and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, by John Clarke, Esq. Mus. Doc. 11. 5s.

IN our last Number, we made our reports of the merits of the *second* volume of this excellent and useful work. The character of the present volume, (the third) which completes the publication, so far partakes of that of the first and second in the grand features of happy fancy and legitimate science, and ingenious contrivance, as to preclude the necessity of our treating it at any great length. It is, indeed, sufficient, perhaps, to say that its contents perfectly correspond with the expectations excited by the former parts of the work, and brings it to a conclusion with that uniform excellence, which evinces a great command of the creative powers, and places Dr. Clarke in the first rank of ecclesiastical composers.

Number Six (to be continued) of Voluntaries for the Organ; composed by Samuel Wesley, Esq. 2s.

It is with particular pleasure that we find Mr. Samuel Wesley encouraged to proceed with this excellent and useful series of church composition. The present piece consists of an introductory movement, (*Largo e maestoso*) in which the composer has displayed much of his great stock of science and ingenious turn of thought; and a kind of finger movement intermixed with a distinct, yet analagous melody, from which results a novel and

happy effect. The responses, or points, are every where introduced and sustained in a masterly style; and the composition is in every respect worthy of the great and long acknowledged talents from which it emanates.

Two Songs and a Hymn from the Triumph of Music; by William Hayley, Esq; set to Music and dedicated to Mrs. Chatfield, by J. Marsh, Esq. 3s.

The first of these three compositions is, strictly speaking, a glee; being regularly set for four voices; two trebles, a tenor, and a bass. The second commences as a duet, and concludes in trio; and the hymn is again regularly set for four voices; two trebles, a tenor, and a bass. Such are the *forms* of the three pieces: of the chief points of their merits, we are enabled to speak in the handsomest terms. The melodies are at once suitably and pleasingly conceived, and the *parts* are arranged in a style that speaks considerable theoretical knowledge, as well as a good general judgment in the first of musical requisites, *effect*.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to Miss Barnard, by S. F. Reimbault. 2s. 6d

This sonata, which has amongst its attractions the introduction, with variations, of the "Maid of Lodi," will be found to merit the attention of piano-forte practitioners. The ideas are free and easy, and expressed in a manner very commodious

for the juvenile finger. The digressive passages added to the above popular melody are introduced with much ingenuity; and the general effect corresponds with that degree of taste and judgment for which Mr. Reimbault has so justly obtained credit.

Sixteen Voluntaries for the Organ; composed and dedicated to his Scholars and Friends, by George Guest, Organist, Wisbeach, and late of his Majesty's Chapels Royal. 12s.

Mr. Guest has acquitted himself very respectably in these voluntaries. Though, generally speaking, they are written in a style more loose and easy than seems to properly belong to church music; yet the passages are, for the most part, so tastefully conceived, and the effect of the whole is so well judged, that we cannot but allow the composer more than a moderate share of merit; and we entirely coincide with the observation, in his title-page, that, the pieces, though designed for "the duty of a parish church, are equally adapted for the piano-forte, or harpsichord." This, we trust, as it extends the sphere of its use, will enlarge the sale of the work, and induce the composer to give farther exercise to his talents in this species of composition.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a French Horn, a Tenor, or Violoncello; composed and dedicated to Madame La Baronne de Braun, by Louis Beethoven 4s.

We find in this sonata the specimen of a style pleasantly deviating from that generally adopted by this ingenious composer. The ideas flow with an ease and freedom that cannot fail to attract even the common ear, and the construction of the passages, both in the treble and bass, is very accommodating to the finger. The sale of this production will, we hope, be such as to induce Mr. Beethoven to pursue this style of composition, which certainly sets his talents in their most engaging point of view.

"The Wish," a Canzonet, as sung by Mrs. Second; with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; dedicated to Mrs. Dixon; composed by S. Pinto. 1s. 6d.

This little song possesses some pleasing passages, but we are obliged to say, is deficient in the great requisites of originality

and character. We should, however, perhaps, think better of the present melody, if we had never heard that set to the same words, by Mr. Ambrose. There is nothing a young vocal composer should be more studious to avoid than the impolicy of going over the ground that has already been successfully trodden by another.

"Sweet warbling Bird with dulcet Note;" a Duet, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; composed by W. M. Bennet. 1s. 6d.

This duet is not without claims to our favourable report. Most of the passages are natural, easy, and pleasing; and if the general combination of the parts is not of a character to bespeak any familiar acquaintance with the grand secrets of good composition, yet the effect, taken in the aggregate, is at least such as to evince a respectable portion of natural taste.

Saxoni's favourite Dance, with Variations; to which are added an Adagio and Prelude for the Grand Piano-forte; by William Howgill, Whitehaven. 1s. 6d.

This dance, which is well suited to the purpose to which it is here converted, forms, by Mr. Howgill's ingenious variations, a desirable exercise for the piano-forte. The subject is every where scrupulously adhered to, and the turns of thought are of a description to throw on the whole a considerable novelty of effect. The adagio and a prelude are fair specimens of real taste and science, and combine well with the melody to which they are made the vehicles.

"Lock Leven," a favourite Scotch Air, arranged as a Rondo, for the Piano-forte, and inscribed to Miss Lane, by G. Saffery. 1s. 6d.

This is a pleasant and improving little exercise for the instrument for which it is designed, and will be found as useful as agreeable to those whose stage of practice has not yet enabled them to undertake more difficult pieces.

"Merrily danced the Quaker's Wife;" a new Rondo, for the Piano-forte; composed by T. Latour. 1s.

Mr. Latour has converted this well-known dance into a very pleasing rondo. The adventitious matter blends well with the original air, and the whole forms a sonatina that cannot, we think, fail to please those who listen with pleasure to light, easy, and natural composition.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

IT is with pleasure we inform our readers, that the university of Oxford is at present employed in improving the condition of its public library. The Bodleian, which has, heretofore, had only two, will now have three librarians, beside two assistants. The restriction from marriage, we understand, is to be taken off; and the salaries attaching to the different offices will be, in some degree, proportioned to their duties.

Mr. TURNBULL, just returned from Port Jackson, in the Glatton, is preparing to publish an Account of his Voyages in the Pacific Ocean, and of his Residence in the Islands of Owhyhee and Otaheite in the Years 1803 and 1804. His work will contain the latest accounts of those interesting islands, and many particulars relative to the present state of the settlement of Botany Bay, which have not yet been given to the public. Mr. Turnbull brought from Otaheite a youth, who lived with him as a servant, and who is now in London.

Mr. LILLY WIGG, A. L. S. has been for some time engaged in collecting materials for a *Flora Esculenta*, containing the history, as far as it is known, of all plants employed for the food of man, in different parts of the world. It is hoped that this work, which has long been a desideratum, may be ready for publication early in the next year.

Dr. JOHN REID is preparing for the press a work on the Nature, Progress, and Cure of Consumption, which will be published in the course of the autumn.

The Traveller's Guide, or English Itinerary, comprising a complete Topography of England and Wales, by W. C. OULTON, Esq. is now ready for publication. This work, which is the most comprehensive of the kind, and at the same time the most concise, considering the vast body of information it contains, in nearly two thousand pages, is embellished with sixty-six picturesque views, and a whole sheet map of England and Wales; and it must, in every point of view, be a desirable acquisition for the man of business as well as the inquisitive traveller.

A work entitled Hints towards forming the Character of a Young Princess, with Reference to the Education of the Princess Charlotte, will be shortly published.

Mr. MATTHIAS is proceeding with some additional volumes of Italian Poetry.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, in all his letters from Bombay to his friends, expresses his readiness to give every assistance in his power to the students of oriental manners and literature, in their enquiries concerning India.

Mr. DONOVAN, the author of several valuable publications on British natural history, will shortly bring forward his Descriptive Tour through South Wales and Monmouthshire. A number of elegant plates will accompany this work.

Mr. M'ARTHUR, author of Financial and Political Facts of the Eighteenth and present Century, has nearly ready for publication a work, in two volumes octavo, entitled Principles and Practice of Naval and Military Courts-Martial, with an Appendix, containing the opinions of counsel and judge-advocate-general, on remarkable cases in both services, for the last fifty years; to which will be added, a chronological list of trials by naval courts-martial, since the year 1750; exhibiting a scale of military crimes and punishments, extracted from the Admiralty Records.

Mr. WALKER's promised Historical Essay on the Revival of the Drama in Italy, will be published immediately. As it ends where the Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy begins, it will serve to complete the only history of the Italian stage yet attempted in the English language. The author, we understand, devotes a section to each species of drama that appeared in Italy during the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. Amongst the dramas of which he gives analyses, are the Latin dramas of Maffato, so honourably noticed in Warton's Essay on Pope. He gives, likewise, a full analysis of the *Orfeo* of Politiano, with a translation of the famous Latin Ode. He analyzes also the very rare comedy of *Timone* by Bojardo, and the *Imber Aureus* of Tilius. The work is interspersed with biographical notices of dramatic writers, and celebrated actors. As Mr. Walker has treated a subject untouched before, and as he wrote in a country lately torn by civil dissensions, it is presumed his Essay will be read with indulgence.

ZIMMERMANN's celebrated work on Solitude, forming the first part of the Select Modern Classics, is completed in two handsome octavo volumes, containing ten beautiful engravings.

Mr. TAUNTON will resume his summer course of Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, on Saturday, the 25th of May, at the Finsbury Dispensary, St. John's-square.

Mr. MIDDLETON is preparing for the press An Enquiry into the Nature and Use of the Greek Articles, with a series of Notes, critical and exegetical, on the New Testament.

Mr. CUMBERLAND is about to publish an Account of his own Life and Writings, interspersed with Anecdotes and Characters of the most distinguished Persons of his Time, in one volume, quarto, with portraits.

Mr. EDMUND TURNER has nearly finished his History and Antiquities of Grantham.

The Rev. W. PARR GRESWELL will shortly present to the public a new and very considerably enlarged edition of Memoirs of Angelus Politianus, Fracastorius, and others; to which will be added translations from their poetical works; with notes and observations concerning other literary characters of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The Rev. WILLIAM MAGEE, the professor of mathematics in the university of Dublin, is preparing a new edition of his Discourses on the Doctrines of the Atonement, &c. and, as an Appendix, he means to offer Strictures on Mr. Belsham's Review of Mr. Wilberforce's Treatise.

The same gentleman has in the press A new Interpretation of the celebrated Prophecy of the Weeks of Daniel; in which will be enumerated the different schemes that have hitherto been proposed for its solution.

The Rev. T. MAURICE, author of the History of Hindostan, and other works connected with oriental literature, proposes to publish, by subscription, a tragedy formed on the Greek model, to be entitled The Fall of the Mogul; in which an effort will be made to restore to that species of dramatic composition the dignity of style, sentiment, and character, in which it has of late years been deficient.

The first volume of the History of Brecknockshire, by Mr. JONES, is nearly ready for publication.

The fifth and sixth volumes of the Scientific Dialogues will be published the first week in May.

The Rev. Mr. GRAVES has nearly completed his History of Cleveland, in Yorkshire.

Mr. G. DYER is preparing for publication a Miscellany. It will consist of biographical sketches, literary anecdotes, critical remarks, and moral reflections; together with an Essay towards an account of the principal public libraries in Great Britain, and of some of the most curious books therein contained. It will make one large octavo volume, and will be printed by subscription.

Mrs. CAPPE has in the press, and will speedily publish, a volume of Sermons, transcribed from the Short-hand Papers of the late Rev. Newcome Cappe, with Memoirs of his Life. To which will be added, a Sermon preached at his Funeral, by the Rev. Wm. Wood. Also Memoirs of the late Robert Cappe, M. D. together with a Sermon preached on hearing an Account of his Death in a Voyage to Italy, on the 6th of November, 1802, by the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved.

The new edition of the Artists' Repository, entirely revised, corrected, and greatly augmented, is now almost complete.

Mr. JAMES MALCOLM, land-surveyor to several branches of the Royal Family, has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, a General View of the Agriculture of Surry, accompanied by an Attempt to analyse the several Sorts of Manures found or used in that County; and to apply them to the Soils and Plants most suitable to them. The plants, grasses, and trees are to be systematically arranged, as well as treated according to the principles of agriculture, so that, conjointly with the manures, they may be applied to almost every soil and situation in the kingdom. Hints for improving the lime-kilns now in use in different parts of the county will be introduced, also many other miscellaneous subjects connected with the prosperity of the county.

Dr. CHARLES HALL has in the press an octavo volume on the Effects of Civilization in the European States.

An uniform octavo edition of all Dr. JORTIN's works, including the Life of Erasmus, is in great forwardness. Several of the volumes are already printed.

A new and improved edition of the Thespian Dictionary is just published. It includes anecdotes and interesting biography of nearly one thousand popular performers, illustrated with portraits of the principal characters; and forms a complete modern history of the English stage.

The sportsman and amateur of the fine arts in general will be highly gratified to learn, that a splendid and hitherto unrivalled work, entitled the Sportsman's Cabinet, is just completed, in two volumes, super royal quarto. It consists of twenty-eight superb engravings, by the celebrated artist Mr. JOHN SCOTT, from original paintings from life by P. REINAGLE, Esq. They exhibit correct and animated delineations of the various species of the canine race, which are accompanied with copious descriptions, comprehending a complete history of British field-sports.

Mr. DANIEL ECCLESTON, of Lancaster, has in hand a superb medallion of General Washington. *Obverse*.—An elegant and very striking likeness of General Washington, from an original painting. *Reverse*.—An American Indian, with his bow and arrow, and an appropriate legend. This medallion is on a large scale, in high relief, and the dies engraved by one of the first artists in the kingdom. They will be struck off in copper, and richly gilt, so as to form a medallion of the first class in the cabinets of the virtuosi.

Some improvements have been lately announced in the construction of the air-pump, which simplify its mechanism, and increase its power of exhausting. Glass cylinders are used instead of brass ones, and the pistons are of tin, so well fitted as to be air tight, without the intervention of leather; by this means the friction and labour in working are considerably diminished: the valves, which open by the mechanical power of the piston, instead of the expansion of the air, are placed at the top of the cylinders; and the tube, which in ordinary air-pumps leads from the cylinders to the receiver, is, in consequence, rendered unnecessary.

Dr. HAGER, distinguished in the literary world as the author of various works of profound and extensive erudition, and who has the honour to be now employed by the French Government, to publish a Dictionary of the Chinese Language, has, at length, arranged the 17,000 types which were cast by M. Fourmont, and is now ready to begin the printing of the Dictionary. Dr. Hager's Keys to the Chinese Language were published in London.

M. WOHLER has recently published, at Moscow, sixteen views of that city in folio. The execution of these engravings places them on an equality with any undertaking of a similar nature. The subscription is 1000 roubles.

A work has recently been published at Gotha, entitled *Felloplastik*, or the Art of representing architectural Subjects in Cork, with three plates. The inventor of this art, though only of thirty years standing, is unknown. The work is anonymous, but the author informs us that M. May, who, about sixteen years since, made the tour of Italy, conceived a violent passion for this art, which he brought to a high degree of perfection. This gentleman has executed thirty nine models of this kind, among which are several monuments of Gothic antiquity; particularly the ruins of an abbey at Paulenzell, near Schwarzburg.

M. BROTERE, professor of botany at the university of Coimbra, and member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, has published a *Flora Lusitanica*, in two volumes octavo. This work is the fruit of his travels and collections, for seventeen years, in every part of that kingdom.

Flaxman's engravings of subjects from Homer are well known. A young artist, named KARSTENS, who lately died at Rome, had prepared, in a similar manner, a series of drawings representing the whole Expedition of the Argonauts, which, since his death, have been engraved by M. KOCH, a native of Tyrol. The latter has likewise entered upon the new career opened by his predecessors, and has completed a collection of prints to the celebrated poem of Dante. He has, with great industry, collected all the portraits that are still extant of historical characters mentioned by Dante, and has examined all the ancient commentaries, to elucidate the most obscure passages of that poet. Furnished with all these aids, he has given his performance such a degree of perfection, that the spectator actually imagines himself traversing, with Dante and Virgil, the three regions of the future world.

A series of sixty engravings, from Ossian, from designs by the PIRANESI, is now in preparation at Rome.

Professor GÖTTLIN, of Upsal, has announced his intention of publishing a description of the coins contained in the cabinet of medals of that university, and which will form the subject of a series of academical dissertations.

The American Company of Petersburg has made a collection of upwards of 1000 volumes in the French and Russian languages, as the commencement of a library intended to be formed in the island of Kadjak, on the north-west coast of America,

America, the principal establishment of the Company.

M. ZOEGA, who is at present engaged on the Coptic manuscripts of the late Cardinal Borgia, proposes, after he has finished those labours, to publish a Topography of Ancient Rome. He has profoundly studied the subject, and had actually commenced the work a long time since, but afterwards laid it aside. The residence at Rome of the hereditary Prince of Mecklenburg Strelitz, whom he accompanied, and who was extremely desirous to see even the smallest vestiges of antiquity, induced him to resume the design.

M. ROSSI, known by his critical observations on Diogenes Laertius, and who, in particular, possesses a profound knowledge of the oriental languages, has completed a very extensive work on the affinity of those languages with each other; but such is the state of literature in Italy, that the learned world will probably derive no benefit from his researches, because the author is destitute of the means of publication.

Inspectors, called *Euphortatores*, have been appointed in all the Catholic colleges of Hungary and Austria. Their duty is to take care that the principles of religion are profoundly inculcated on the minds of youth. Every kind of criticism on religious works is strictly prohibited. At Vienna the lectures on logic, metaphysics, and natural philosophy, are held only in Latin. No individual can engage a private tutor for his children without the permission of the university, and those who disobey this decree run the risk of incapacitating their children for any public function or employment.

A circulating library has been established by a Lutheran divine at the small town of Corber, in Denmark, for the benefit of travellers who may chance to be detained in that place by contrary winds. This place is extremely well chosen for such an establishment; being situated on the way from Copenhagen to Hamburg, on the Great Belt, which is frequently rendered impassable by the violence of the westerly winds.

M. LANGLES, a member of the National Institute, has lately published a learned Dissertation on the Discovery of Essence of Roses. He ascribes it to a feast given by the beautiful and famous Nuijehan, in the year 1021 of the Hegira, which corresponds with the year 1612 of the Christian æra, to her husband Jehangur, the Great Mogul. That voluptuous Prin-

cess carried her luxury to such a pitch, as to conduct a small canal, filled with rose-water, through her gardens. A kind of scum was observed to float on its surface, and was taken up with cotton. This was that precious perfume which the natives of the East have since continued to make by the same process; that is, by exposing vessels filled with rose-water to the rays of the sun. The finest and most aromatic roses are those of Cachemir.

M. ABRAMSON, of Berlin, well known for his talents in the engraving of medals, has executed one equally beautiful and simple, to the memory of Kant. On one side is a striking likeness of the philosopher, with the inscription "*Immanuel Kant, nat. 1724.*" On the reverse, the artist has attempted to express the service which Kant has rendered to speculative philosophy, by assigning limits to its empire, and to shew, at the same time, the madness of attempting to pass those limits. This he has represented by a Minerva, seated, and holding in her right hand an owl, which she prevents from flying, with the inscription "*Altius volentem arcuit.*" The exergue is "*Denat. 1804.*" M. Abramson is preparing another medal to the memory of Herder.

M. BRALLE, of Amiens, has discovered a new process for steeping hemp, the utility of which has been confirmed by numerous experiments made by celebrated men. It consists in heating water, in a vessel or vat, to the temperature of from 72 to 75 degrees of Reaumur; dissolve in it a quantity of green soap, in the same proportion to the hemp as 1 to 48. The water employed for this purpose should be about forty times the weight of the hemp. Throw the latter into the water so as to float on the surface, cover the vessel, and extinguish the fire. Let the hemp remain in this situation two hours, when it will be found sufficiently steeped. The advantages derived from this method are various. Independent of the saving of time and expence, the same quantity of hemp yields more tow. The new method likewise tends to encourage the culture of hemp, by facilitating its preparation even to those who do not live in the neighbourhood of a river, stream, or pond; and it obviates the ill consequences that might result either from the infection of the air or the corruption of the waters, which sometimes destroys all the fish they contain, and must, of course, prove highly injurious to the cattle that chance to drink of them.

M. DE KNOBELSDORF, ambassador from the King of Prussia to the Ottoman Porte, has presented to the Royal Academy of Berlin twelve volumes of Persian manuscripts, which he collected in the East. Among these are the History of the East, by Mircond, in seven volumes; a History of the Family of Sefi to Shah Abbas; and a History of Shan Nadir.

GÖTHE has announced a work, entitled "Winkelmann and the Arts in the Eighteenth Century," the publication of which is eagerly expected by all the amateurs of the arts.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences of Petersburg proposes, for the competition of the year 1806, a prize of 500 rubles for the memoir which shall present the most instructive series of new experiments on light considered as matter; on the properties that ought to be attributed to it; on the affinities which it appears to have with other bodies, whether organized or not; and on the modifications and phenomena which appear in those substances, in consequence of the combinations which the light forms with them. The competition is open to individuals of every nation, and memoirs will be received till May 1, 1806.

The Batavian Society for General Utility has proposed the following subjects for prizes: a plain description of the uses which man actually makes of the different productions of the three kingdoms of nature, and of those to which they might be applied; and a natural history, for the use of the lower classes of the people, to contribute to eradicate superstition and prejudices.

The celebrated PESTALOZZI, who has resigned to a friend the superintendence of his institution at Buchsee, has received an invitation to go to Livonia, where he is earnestly desired to found a similar establishment. He has proposed conditions which are very reasonable, and which, it is expected, will be accepted.

The Inquisition of Spain, in its edict for the year 1804, published a list of books forbidden in that kingdom, either entirely or in part. The number of articles amounts to 102; and among them are Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, which is condemned because the doctrines contained in it are destructive of true ideas of good and moral evil; and Pope's works, which are branded as obscene, erroneous, heretical, and blasphemous against the Pope.

A society has been formed at Florence, the object of whose labours is the history

of its country. It has already published a small volume, containing an Essay on the origin and civilization of the first inhabitants of Italy, and a Treatise on the most certain epochs in the history of Florence till the year 1292. In the succeeding volumes will be given lives of celebrated natives of Tuscany recently deceased.

ADAM FABRONI, keeper of the royal gallery at Florence, is engaged in a continuation of the *Museum Florentinum*. He is known as an antiquary by several dissertations, particularly those on the Byssus of the ancients, on an antique Venus, and a statue in the Museum of the Capitol. He is likewise the author of several works on rural economy.

Italian translations of all the best German prose writers are in preparation at Florence. This collection is printed at Forli, and has been commenced with Zimmermann's two works on Solitude and National Pride.

A complete edition of the works of the celebrated HERDER is expected shortly to appear. The superintendence of the publication has been undertaken by some of the most distinguished literary characters of Germany. All that relates to the *belles-lettres* is confided to the care of Wieland, and the archæological papers to Heyne; Müller, the historian of Switzerland, superintends the historical part, and the theological works will be edited by J. G. Müller. In this edition all that relates to literary disputes now forgotten will be suppressed. A selection from the author's letters, and a history of his life, will be annexed. Among the unpublished works, which will enhance the value of this edition, are an Essay on the Cid; a learned Dissertation on Persepolis; an almost complete translation of the Odes of Horace and the Satires of Persius; various pieces from Pindar, and the Latin, Greek, and Oriental poets; some sermons, and a collection of Thoughts. The whole will compose about fifty volumes.

De LALANDE has presented his *Connaissance du Temps de l'An 15*, to Bonaparte: it will be published by the Bureau of Longitude. This work contains a valuable collection of Memoirs, Observations and Tables, by Messrs. Laplace, Delambre, Vidal, Burckhardt, &c. &c.; the life of the astronomer Bernier; and the history of astronomy for 1804, by De Lalande; to serve as a continuation to his *Bibliographie Astronomique*.

GESNER, the celebrated German pastoral poet, has left in the possession of his family a collection of landscapes, and views

views from rural life, all by his own hand. Of these it is intended to publish engravings, by Kolbe a native of Berlin, who has already distinguished himself as an engraver of landscapes.

The KING OF PRUSSIA is patronizing the persons in his dominions who have laudably undertaken to erect a monument to the memory of Luther; we shall transcribe his Majesty's letter on this subject, which is as follows:

"His Majesty's the King of Prussia, having seen by the report of the Patriotic Literary Society of the county of Mansfeld, the success of their enterprize for the erection of a monument to Luther, informs them that the news of those happy effects give him great pleasure; and observing that the said Society have the hopes of being able to accomplish the end they proposed, of combining a beneficent institution with the said monument; and his Majesty, observing too with pleasure, that they pursue this laudable object, most willingly means to contribute as much as possible to realize this good design.—

(Signed) "FREDERIC WILLIAM."

The object of this Society is to found, with a monument simple but worthy of its destination, an institution in which will be reared poor orphans of both sexes, and more especially those of the workmen of the mines to whom Luther's care was particularly directed; youths destined for the ministry; and, in short, young persons of all conditions, who will receive an education as perfect as possible, for the business of life. The authors of this plan address themselves to all minds of sensibility and benevolence, of all countries, and of all religions, to contribute to its execution. "Luther," say they, "belongs to the Universe, which he regarded as his country. Christians of all denominations, and even the Israelites, the Mahometans, the Hindoos, derive advantage from the rays of his light."

The Government of the United Provinces of Holland, in the year 1801, appointed Professor SIEGENBECK, of Leyden, and M. WIELAND, a clergyman of Rotterdam, to form a complete and well-arranged grammar of the Dutch tongue. This grammar is now finished, and it is ordered to be taught in all schools; and it is determined that the orthography fixed by these gentlemen shall be used in all the public offices.

The Magistracy of Augsburg have confiscated the whole edition of 1500 copies of Professor GOMER's work on the Political Laws of Germany, and have, in their zeal, fined the publisher.—Such is the liberty of the press at Augsburg!!!

M. DE LALANDE writes that M. PIAZZI, the celebrated astronomer of Palermo, has found on the fixed stars a change of one, two, and three seconds, on account of the situation of the earth in its orbit. This effect of the annual parallax, concerning which there have been disputes for more than a century, is a very interesting fact in astronomy, and we shall take the earliest opportunity of presenting our readers with a full account of the discovery.

A society has been established at Berlin, for the purpose of sending out missionaries to Africa, to disseminate among the Negroes the truths of Christianity, the knowledge of European arts, and the seeds of civilization. Two missionaries have been already sent to the coast of Guinea.

The following facts respecting the population of the Russian empire are deserving of notice. In 1803, the number of marriages was 300,470; that of the births 1,270,341; that of the deaths, 791,973; so that the number of births exceeded that of the deaths 418,368, the population, therefore, increased in a single year nearly half a million. Among the deaths are reckoned 1145 between 95 and 100; 158 between 100 and 105; 90 between 105 and 110; 34 between 110 and 115; 36 between 115 and 120; 15 between 120 and 125; 5 between 125 and 130; and 1 between 145 and 150.

The remains of FENELON have been discovered in a vault, which escaped injury during the storm of the Revolution. A subscription has been entered into for erecting a monument worthy of the memory of the author of *Telemachus*.

A geographical Dictionary of the Russian empire, undertaken four years since at Moscow, by WITCH, and other learned geographers, has been resumed, and we expect from it a variety of curious details and descriptions, and complete maps of every part of that vast empire.

A young officer in the French marine has invented a draw-bridge, which is said to be superior to any of those in use in this country.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

THE opening of the exhibition of the Royal Academy engrosses a large portion of the attention of all admirers of the arts, and in our next Retrospect we shall endeavour to discriminate the various merits of the articles that it contains—for merit they unquestionably have among them, though not of so distinguished a kind as was to be seen there some years ago, when the productions of some artists now no more were the leading articles, and in a degree compensated for the mass of uninteresting matter with which other parts of the walls were covered. The Shakespeare gallery and some similar undertakings are said to have diffused a taste for poetical and historic composition among the people—but whether or not this is communicated to any large portion of the present race of artists is another question. Certain it is, that *their* improvement has not been quite equal to what was hoped and expected. But there may be reasons that have retarded their obtaining it. It was said of *physic*, that the ancients began by attempting to make it *a science*, and failed; the moderns began by attempting to make it *a trade*, and succeeded. Something in a degree similar may be said of painting. The splendid achievements of the brave, or the benevolent actions of the good, and subjects of a similar nature to those of Mr. Barry's admirable pictures in the Adelphi, were at one time the leading articles—but now, portrait, portrait, portrait, engrosses all. Some of those who attempted this superior style unquestionably failed—but *the attempt was glorious*. The pursuit led them to a knowledge of what the art demanded, (and the late Sir Joshua Reynolds practiced) even in portrait, *a portraiture of the mind as well as the face*. We do not extend this to the delineation of those unhappy countenances which have nothing like an index in any one feature—for that would be requiring what would destroy resemblance; but where there is a ray of sense lurking in any one feature, it may just as well be transferred to the canvas as left out. This applies with peculiar force to an exhibition; for, except the intimates of the persons whose heads are here submitted to public view, comparatively few can judge of the resemblance. General approbation can only be obtained upon the same principle as at any other public exhibition;

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and we do not crowd the theatre to see the actors who perform, but to mark the passions and emotions that are there displayed. Our young artists are too apt to look at some preceding painters, of either the ancient or modern schools, as the models of perfection; and from the young men who studied at Rome, the public expected wonders, but they were generally disappointed; for these ingenious gentlemen, by frequently poring over many pictures that were faded by age, and dimmed with dirt and varnish, reconciled their eyes to a dark, dingy, and brick-dust colouring. Bad as this was, the modern French glitter, which glares upon the sight like a bed of Dutch tulips, is still worse. If each of these classes would take the trouble of studying nature as it is, they would amend their practice, and add to their professional characters; and why will they not apply to the fountain-head, instead of the muddy and mixed streams that flow from it?

To young students the contemplation of good models is unquestionably useful and necessary—but the models ought to be good; if Mr. Barry's advice had been followed, the Royal Academy would have begun a selection of them some years since; and we augur great improvement from what is said to be in the contemplation of the Marquis of Stafford, who, we have been informed, intends to form his fine collection of pictures into a gallery, which is to be open three days a week for the study of our English painters. It is devoutly to be wished, that this report is founded in fact; it is a project highly honourable to a man of rank, and fraught with great promise of advantage to the arts of Great Britain. That inimitable historic painter, the late Mr. Mortimer, devoted much of his time, and acquired a correctness of drawing scarcely ever equalled, by the study of the very fine casts of the statues at the Richmond gallery, to which the Duke, for several years, admitted every artist who chose to attend.

The number of candidates for places in the exhibition of this year surpasses, we believe, that of any other; and we have been told, that upwards of fifteen hundred pictures were returned to the artists who painted them; many of them for want of room. The president, finding the number so great, voluntarily took out three

pictures which he had sent in, and added, that he thought painters of established reputation ought to follow his example, as there ought to be every opportunity given for the younger students submitting their labours to the inspection of the public. We have not room to particularize many of the productions most deserving of notice: but we cannot omit mentioning a beautiful picture by Daniel, representing one of the Eastern religious ceremonies; the figures consist of a number of castles, or tribes of Indians, in their grand ceremonial dresses, and have a novel and magnificent appearance. A picture of a Nurse bathing her Infant, is, like other productions of this artist, which we have formerly noticed, an address to the mind, and affords another proof of the talents and taste of the painter. Sir William Beechey, Mr. Opie, Mr. Shee, &c. &c. have as usual several fine portraits.

Mr. Elmes, who last year exhibited a large drawing of *the Temple of Juno*, from Virgil, has made a design on the same magnificent scale, representing the *Triumphal entry of the Emperor Constantius* (the father of Constantine the Great) *into Rome*. In this, the architecture is restored from Piranesi, Vitruvius, Palladio, and others, and is as correctly what it originally was, as accurate measurements from its present ruins, combined with consequent deductions, can make it. We understand it to be the first of a series of designs from the Roman history, upon the plan of representing accurately the buildings of ancient Rome.

Mr. Raphael Smith has several portraits, which have a strong resemblance of the originals from whom they are delineated; and his daughter, Miss Emma Smith, has five miniature portraits; one of them is that of Mrs. Crepigny, so well known in the fashionable world, and another, Miss Duncan, in the character of Lady Teazle.

Engravings from theatrical portraits have of late formed a prominent feature among the publications of the month. We have, among others, another of

Mr. W. H. W. Betty, which is announced as the first and only Original, in the Possession of S. Leicester Parker, Esq. painted by S. Northcote, Esq. R. A. and engraved by J. Ward.

This portrait is certainly a resemblance, but it is too hardly marked, and what, is not often seen in these cases, the boy is much handsomer than his picture. It is extremely well engraved, in mezzotinto.

Portrait of Miss Mellon, in the character of Mrs. Page. J. Masquerier pinxt. W. Say sculp. Inscribed, with permission, to Lady Templeton.

The picture from which this portrait is engraved is from the pencil of a young artist of some promise, who studied a short time in Paris, we believe (but are not certain) under the tuition of David. It is a spirited lively portrait, well engraved, in mezzotinto.

Let it not be supposed that portraits are confined to the heroes and heroines who have excelled their competitors on the stage—heroes who have outstripped their competitors in the field obtain the same distinction. We have

Portraits of those celebrated Racers, Hap-bazard and Muley Moloch, the Property of the Right the Earl of Darlington. Painted at Ruby Castle, by S. Williams. W. and G. Cooke, sculp.

Engraved in the line manner; and, tho' the engraving is rather violent, and somewhat too coarse, and the shadows too opaque, it has considerable merit; and we are gratified to see any attempt of again introducing to public notice line-plates of a good size.

To portraiture of these notified quadrupeds we may also add, drawings of tables, chairs, and other articles of furniture, which are now submitted to the lovers of elegant forms, in a collection of designs for household furniture, and interior decorations in the most approved and elegant taste, in the Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman, styles, with various designs for rooms, shewing the decorations of the furniture, &c. elegantly engraved from original drawings by George Smith, upholster extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, to whom the book is dedicated. Part I.

This work is intended to contain about 150 plates; the above, which is the first part, contains fifty. Price, plain, 2l. 11s. 6d. coloured 2l. 12s. 6d.

A portrait of Sir Francis Burdett. Engraved by J. G. Walker, from a Picture painted by T. Lawrence, Esq. R. A. Price 7s. The Price of Proofs, the Number of which is very limited, 14s. Proofs to be seen at Ridgeway's, Piccadilly.

This print is well engraved in the line manner, and engraved, as we are told, at the particular desire of Thomas Courts, Esq. which, added to the celebrity of the original, will naturally secure it an extensive circulation.

A Por-

A Portrait of General Tonn ; from a Picture in the Possession of W. Gilpin, Esq. M. A. Shee, pinxt. Engraved and published by G. Clint.

It is scarcely necessary to say of a picture painted by Mr. Shee, that it is a good portrait; and we can add to this praise, that the print, which is in the mezzotinto style, is well engraved.

The Descent from the Cross; from a Picture in the Louvre, by P. P. Rubens. W. Leney sculpt.

This print, from a very celebrated picture, is delicately engraved in chalks, but rather deficient in force; it might have been more brilliant in the tints.

Marcus Sextus de Retour dans sa Famille trouve sa Fille en Pleurs auprès de sa Mère expirée. Prênt par P. Guérin. Gravé par M. Blot. Déposée à la Bibliothèque Nationale.

This design bears the characteristic of the modern French school—an attempt at the grand sublime. This, for want of a purity of taste, produces somewhat of the monstrous and bombastic. It is a Pigmy arraying himself in the armour of a Giant.

The principal figure bears some resemblance to that of Count Ugolino, in Sir Joshua Reynolds's picture, but is in every respect inferior; compared together, they form a very strong contrast of the different effects produced by a good or a bad taste, on a very fine subject. The engraving, which is in stroke, is hard and dry.

A subscription has commenced, under the patronage of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, to procure an annuity for that excellent artist Mr. Barry. A more fit act of munificence could not well be submitted to the public. Had Mr. Barry, instead of cultivating the higher branches of his art, pursued the more mechanic and lucrative, he must have attained wealth as well as eminence. A man of Mr. Barry's genius, who has produced works that do honour to the British school, has a fair claim to the liberality of his countrymen; and we have no doubt but that such a provision will be made as will enable him to pursue unembarrassed those labours that will add to his well-earned reputation in his art.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted FREE of EXPENCE.

ASTRONOMY.

THE Wonders of the Telescope; or, A Display of the Wonders of the Heavens, and of the System of the Universe; adapted particularly to the perusal of Young Persons, and especially calculated to promote and simplify the Study of Astronomy to Persons of all Ages; with numerous Copper-plates, 4s. Phillips.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Tomb of Alexander, a Dissertation on the Sarcophagus brought from Alexandria and now in the British Museum; by Edward Daniel Clarke, L. L. D. 4to. with Engravings. 18s. boards.

FINE ARTS.

A complete Book of Practical Perspective, exemplified in Landscape; by Thomas Noble. 1l. 1s. boards.

AGRICULTURE.

A short Account of the Cause of the Blight, the Mildew, and the Rust in Corn; by Sir Joseph Banks; with a Plate. 8vo. 10 pages.

BIOGRAPHY.

A brief Account of the Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson, from his Birth to his Eleventh Year; written by himself. To which are added Original Letters to Dr. Johnson, by Miss Hill Boothby, from the MS. preserved by the Doctor. small 8vo. 4s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

The Life of Professor Gellert, with a Course of Moral Lessons delivered by him in the University of Leipzig; taken from a French Translation of the Original German, by Mr. Douglas. 3 vols. 8vo. 18s. boards.

BOTANY.

Plants of the Coast of Coromandel, from Drawings and Descriptions presented to the Court of Directors of the East India Company; by William Roxburgh, M. D. No. 8, 1l. 1s. boards.

DRAMA.

The Cabinet, a comic Opera, as performed at the Theatre Royal Covent-garden; written by Thomas Dibdin.

EDUCATION.

EDUCATION.

The Young Mathematician's Assistant, being a Short and Comprehensive System of Arithmetic, with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, &c.; with a Method for Measuring Land without a Chain or any Calculation; by George Bagley. 4to. 5s. 6d.

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A Collection of amusing Stories and Conversations; to which is added, an Easy Method of Construing French into English, for the Use of Young Persons; by A. Cizos. 2 vols. 12mo. 9s. bound.

LAW.

A Treatise on the Laws for the Relief and Settlement of the Poor; by Michael Nolan, Barrister. 2 vols. 8vo. 11 4s. boards.

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MEDICAL.

An Essay on the Ectropion, or Inversion of the Eye-lids; by Philip Crampton, M. D. 2s. 6d.

An Essay on Pestilential Diseases; by James Rymer, Surgeon, R. N. Y.

An Inquiry into the Origin, Symptoms, and Cure of Constitutional Diseases, particularly Scrophula, Consumption, Cancer, and Gout; illustrated by Cases. By William Lambe, M. D. 8vo. 5s. 6d. boards.

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An Account of Indian Serpents, published by Order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, under the Superintendence of Patrick Russell, M. D. with Plates. folio. 2d part of vol. II. 11. 16s.

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NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analysis of all Acts of General Importance, passed during the last Session of Parliament, 44 Geo. III.

"An Act to render more easy the apprehending and bringing to Trial Offenders escaping from one Part of the United Kingdom to the other, and also from one County to another. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 92." (Passed July 28, 1804.)

BY this act justices of peace in Ireland may indorse each others warrants, for the apprehension and conveyance of offenders to the place where they are to appear in to be tried.

The Judges of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland may issue warrants against persons for offences committed in Ireland, who shall escape or be in England or Scotland, which may be executed here upon being backed or indorsed by a justice of peace.

And offenders escaping from Great Britain into Ireland, or being there, may be apprehended and conveyed in like manner.

It is upon this last clause that a warrant has been recently issued against a Judge

of Ireland, by Lord Ellenborough, in this country, upon an indictment for a supposed libel, written by the Irish Judge, and printed and published in this country under his authority.

By this act also, offenders escaping with stolen goods from any one part of the United Kingdom, may be tried in the place where the same shall be found. And receivers of stolen goods may be indicted in that county of the United Kingdom where they shall be found.

"An Act to explain an Act of the present Session of Parliament, for consolidating and amending the Provisions of the several Acts relating to Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteers in Great Britain, so far as respects the accounting for Monies received by Volunteer Officers. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 94." (Passed July 28, 1804.)

This act merely declares, that the officers shall not be deemed public accountants for money received under the acts.

"An

"An Act to amend certain of the Provisions of an Act made in the forty-third Year of his present Majesty, to enable his Majesty to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm, which respect the Purchase of Lands and Hereditaments for the Public Service. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 95." (Passed July 28, 1804.)

The object of this act is to regulate the course of obtaining compensations, and to facilitate the proceedings in respect thereof, under the recited acts.

"An Act to alter, amend, and render more effectual an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, entitled, 'An Act for establishing and maintaining a permanent additional Force for the Defence of the Realm, and to provide for augmenting his Majesty's Forces, and for the gradual Reduction of the Militia of England,' so far as the same relates to the City of London. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 96." (Passed July 28, 1804.)

This act is upon the same principle as the general one mentioned in the title, and relates only to the city of London.

"An Act for granting additional Annuities to the Proprietors of Stock, created by two Acts passed in the Thirty-seventh and Forty-second Years of his present Majesty. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 99." (Passed July 28, 1804.)

This act was passed for the purpose of paying off the holders of what was termed the Loyalty Loan, giving them an option, as therein mentioned, of taking stock in satisfaction of their claims. The terms upon which the holders of the Loyalty Loan might take the benefit of this act having been recently published, by authority, in all the public papers, it is not necessary to detail the provisions of the act in this place; more especially as it is now, in a great measure, executed.

"An Act for permitting, until the First Day of August, 1807, the Exportation of Salt from the Port of Nassau, in the Island of New Providence, the Port of Exuma, and the Port of Crooked Island, in the Bahama Islands, in Ships belonging to the Inhabitants of the United States of America, and coming in Ballast. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 101." (Passed July 28, 1804.)

The title of this act fully explains its object.

"An Act for the more effectual Administration of Justice in those Parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called England and Ireland, by the issuing of Writs of Habeas Corpus ad testificandum, in certain Cases. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 102." (Passed July 18, 1804.)

Any of the Judges of the Courts of Law or Exchequer in England and Ireland may award writs of *habeas corpus* for bringing persons to be examined before any Court of Record, as witnesses, or any grand, petit, or other jury, in any matters, civil or criminal; and so may the justices of the quarter sessions in Wales or Chester.

"An Act for the Relief of certain insolvent Debtors. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 108." (Passed July 30, 1804.)

By this act all persons who were in any prison on January 1, 1804, for any debt not amounting to a greater sum than 1500*l.* are, on giving three notices in the London Gazette, and upon petition to the quarter-sessions, and delivering in a schedule of their estate and effects, to be assigned for the benefit of their creditors, to be for ever discharged.

But no prisoner is to be discharged for debts incurred subsequent to the first of Jan. 1804. Nor shall any thing in the act be deemed to discharge the future estate or effects, real or personal, of any persons discharged under the act: and the creditors shall have the like remedies against the future estate and effects, but not against the person of the party, as if this act had not been made.

"An Act to regulate the Importation and Exportation of Corn, and the Duties payable thereon. 44 Geo. 3, cap. 109." (Passed July 30, 1804.)

The policy of legislative interference with the growth of, or traffic, in corn, is doubted by many; and upon the introduction of this bill into Parliament there appeared to be a great difference in opinion amongst the members of both Houses with respect to the expediency of the measure. On one side it was contended, that it was not only due in justice to the grower of corn, but would have a tendency to promote the cultivation of tillage-land in preference to meadow and pasture, and thereby increase the produce of bread-corn (a matter of the utmost national concern, from our enlarged population). To this it was opposed, that the offer of a bounty on exportation would, infallibly, have the effect of producing not only a scarcity for home consumption, but an intolerable, or at least grievous, rise in the markets: and as the greater part of the multitude are rather affected by their own personal feelings and passions than a cool and deliberate judgment, much discontent was manifested by the public at this bill's passing into a law; and Mr. Pitt,

Pitt, who had recently assumed the reins of government, from the support which he gave to the bill, did not escape without a sufficient share of obloquy. The popular feeling was, however, very unjustly shewn, upon this occasion, towards the Minister; for the bill was recommended by a voluminous and elaborate report of a Committee of the House of Commons, as absolutely necessary; and, after that, it was the bounden duty of whoever was the minister to give countenance to the measure. We have thought fit to make these comments respecting the introduction of the act, and the occasion of it, as being supported by the Minister, being desirous, if possible, in this instance, to remove vulgar prejudices.*

* We may, in a future Number, lay before our readers a paper on the subject of the corn-laws, tending to shew that the great prices, of which the public have so much reason to complain, have never originated from the interference of Parliament, but from the scandalous speculations of the Corn-Exchange (which are precisely like those of the Stock Exchange), and the nefarious practices of the meal and corn factors. In respect to the latter, a fact it is that they have an absolute controul over, at least, two-thirds of the bakers' shops in and about the metropolis; many of which are opened by

The act upon which these observations are made contains but eight clauses, and is extremely clear: the schedules are, however, long, and we have only room, in this place, to notice, in substance, what gave rise to so much animadversion. "The importation and exportation is to be regulated by the aggregate average price of the whole twelve maritime districts in England and Wales; and the like in Scotland, by the four districts there."

And wheat, if at or under 48s. per quarter, is exportable, upon a bounty of 5s.

If above 54s. no export is allowable.

(Acts of 44 Geo. 3 concluded.)

themselves, as cheap shops, for the purpose of vending, in the manufactured state of bread, the surplus of their consignments. The shops thus controuled by them are obliged to receive whatever invoice or bills of parcels may be sent in with the flour; and from these the ostensible baker makes a return to the cocket-office. Thus it is in the power of the avaricious mealman to raise an artificial price, and thereby occasion an increase in the affize of bread, which must evince the necessity of Parliament interfering, to prevent the factor from being, either directly or indirectly, concerned in the baking or selling of bread.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ALLEN William, King's road, St. Andrew, Holborn, coachmaker, surviving partner of Thomas Allen. (Williams, Curfitor street)
Aveline James, Rofs, grocer. (French and Williams, Castle street, Holborn)
Aubury John, Sheffield street, carpenter. (Jennings and Collier, Shire lane)
Ainsworth George, Warrington, and John Stephens, Liverpool, wire drawers. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court)
Archer Charles, Birmingham, haberdasher. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn)
Bright James, Higher lane, within Pilkington, shopkeeper. (Ellis, Curfitor street)
Blakiston Robert, Bishopwearmouth, common brewer. (Ellob, Tower hill)
Braddon William, Polperro, shopkeeper. (Blandford and Swete, Inner Temple)
Burlingame John, Old Buckenham, miller. (Tilbury and Bedford, Bedford row)
Bloye Dix, and Charles Bloye, Boston, linen drapers. (Jenkins, James, and Co. New Inn)
Bourne Charles, Monmouth, victualler. (Fewtreff, Gray's inn)
Bennet George, Birmingham, linen draper. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane)
Bettell Elizabeth, Birmingham, hosier. (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry)
Birkley Henry, Monkwearmouth, blacksmith. (Mcgiffon, Harton garden)
Bryan William, St. Mary at Hill, brandy merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinsons, Warrford court)
Bentham Bryan, Sheerness, banker, partner with William Dunn, Timewell Bentham, and James Baikie, (Nelson, Palsgrave place)

Baikie James, Chatham, banker, partner with Bryan Bentham, &c. (Nelson, Palsgrave place)
Boore Lancelot, Wardour street, taylor. (Dodd and Webb, Threadneedle street)
Buckton William, Hull, spirit merchant. (Prickett, Hull)
Clarkson Thomas, Kingsbury, coal dealer. (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry)
Coleman James, Clare market, poulterer. (Boulton, Savage, and Spikes, Temple)
Corbett Samuel, St. Catherines, Middlesex, painter. (Robinson, Bermondsey)
Clifton William, Ryder's court, Soho, victualler. (Kibblewhite and Rowland, Gray's inn)
Chambers Thomas, Downham Market, victualler. (Cart, Gray's inn)
Coles Thomas, Chard, currier. (King, Tooke's court)
Donavan Timothy, Holloway, cowkeeper. (Holloway, Chancery lane)
Dunn William, Gillingham, banker, partner with Bryan Bentham, James Baikie, &c. (Nelson, Palsgrave place)
Evill William, Bath, Upholder. (Nethercole, Essex street, Strand)
Elin Nicholas, Judd place, East, dealer. (Palmer and Tomlinsons, Warrford court)
Fox Bartholomew, Gough square, merchant. (Meredith and Robint, Gray's inn)
Fitz James, Codford St. Peter, shopkeeper. (Lowtre, Temple)
Farnell Martin, Coton in the Elms, Derby, banker. (Price and Brown, Lincoln's inn)
Forbes John, Birmingham, nurseryman. (Egerton, Gray's inn)
Froggatt Thomas, Matlock Bath, innkeeper. (Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings)
Ford Paul Edward, Howland mews West, hackneyman. (Vincent and Uphone, Bedford street, Bedford square)

Grayson William, and Philip Shires, Southwark, hop
merchants. (Clutton, Union Street
Green Christopher, Blackman Street, haberdasher. (Par-
nell, Spital Fields
Gardner William, jun. Stoney Stratford, lace merchant.
(Townsend, Staple's Inn
Hart Stephen, Chatham, baker. (Nelson, Palsgrave
place
Hopkins Thomas, West green, varnish maker. (Dore,
Berkeley Street, Clerkenwell
How and Thomas, Thame, carrier. (Rose and Munnings,
Gray's Inn square
Harwood Abraham, Maldon, ironmonger. (Sherwood and
Partell, Canterbury square
Hibbert William, Hollingwood, victualler. (Barlow, Old-
ham, Laneshire
Robbin Matthew and Robert Story, Bishopwearmouth,
drapers. (Atcheson and Morgan, Austin Friars
Jackson Robert, West Winch, butcher. (Lyon and Collyer,
Bensford row
Jakes John, Eglwyfan, maltster. (James, Gray's Inn
Kuge John Henry, Paul's Chain, Doctors' Commons,
Butler. (Smith and Pilson, Chapter House, St.
Pauls
Longstaff Willinghave, Morton, cornfactor. (Bleasdale and
Alexander, New Inn
Lock Charles, Reaning, horse dealer. (Maddock and Ste-
venston, Lincoln's Inn
Moyle Thomas, Newcastle-under-Lyne, draper. (Wil-
son, Temple
Moorhouse John, John Street, Adelphi, wine merchant.
Clayton and Scott, Lincoln's Inn
Nott Thomas, Ledbury, money scrivener. (B. C. Wil-
liams, Bedford row
Parkes John, Birmingham, brads founders. (Smart and
Thomas, Staple's Inn
Pearson John, New Inn, money scrivener. (Yeates, Wal-
worth
Roberts Thomas, Helston, grocer. (Mayow, Gray's Inn
Roadhead Daniel, St. Margaret's hill, tin plate worker.
(Williamson, Clifford's Inn
Robert Charles, Great Tower Street, victualler. (Noy,
Mincing lane
Saxby Henry, Charlton, market gardener. (Sherwood and
Parrell, Canterbury square
Sanders Samuel, Love lane, wine merchant. (Noy, Min-
cing lane
Tebb Thomas, Wardour Street, leather dresser. (Roche,
Nicholas lane
Taylor John, Monkwearmouth, ship builder. (Blakiston,
Symond's Inn
Townsend Job, Barnsley, grocer. (Gatty and Haddon,
Angel court, Throgmorton Street
Tennant John, Lower Brook Street, apothecary. (Wil-
liams, Clifford's Inn
Wilton Thomas, Commercial row, Surrey, grocer. (Col-
lingwood, St. Saviour's church yard
Webster John and Joseph Harrison, Liverpool, merchants.
(Windle, Bartlett's buildings
Webster Edward, Great Grimsby, shopkeeper. (Lyon and
Collyer, Bedford row
Wilkinson James, Hull, draper. (J. and R. Willis, Warn-
ford court
Wills George, Whitechapel, tailor. (Harman, Wine
office court
Wade Searies, Albion place, Blackfriars, brewer. (Swaine,
and Stevens, Old Jewry
Wilhelmi Herman, Martin's lane, Cannon Street, mer-
chant. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warnford court
Wild William, Nottingham, haberdasher. (Macdougall
and Hunter, Lincoln's Inn
Watson Adam, Stockport, victualler. (Edge, Inner
Temple
White George, Whitechapel road, grocer. (Smith, and
Henderson, Temple.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ayres Nicholas, Liverpool, dealer in earthenware, May 8.
Archer John, St. Catherine's dock, hop bender, May 25
Blackburn William, and John Milgrave, Foster lane, mer-
chants, April 10
Barry Andrew, Vere Street, Oxford Street, upholsterer,
April 13
Brown James, and James Tregent, Birmingham, factors,
April 14
Brown Matthew, St. John's square, printer, April 27
Bridges Samuel, Jobbons victualler, April 30, final
Baker John, Peckham, carpenter, May 18
Boyes John, Wellclose square, wine merchant, April 23
Eaton William, Oxford, chiuaman, April 20
Eck John, Worthington, wine merchant, April 23
Beckett Joseph, Blackman Street, carpenter, May 11
Brooks Joseph, Liverpool, porter brewer, April 30
Bugs Charles, Liverpool, merchant, May 11
Badeley Samuel, Joseph Badesley, Walpole, and John Wood-
cock, or Balesworth, bankers, May 6, full and
final dividend, making twenty shillings in the pound,
and interest on all the debts
Burchall Luke, Southampton, draper, May 11
Barham William, Manchester, printer, dealer, May 17
Clegg James Griffin, Shadwell, mariner, April 10
Cotton St. Paul's church yard, confectioner, April 20
Cannell Matthew, Whitehaven, mercer, April 16
Crisp Jonathan Tabor, Banbury, clothier, April 19,
final
Curtis Edward, Louth, saddler, April 30
Caldwell Charles, and Thomas Smith, Liverpool, and
John Forbes, and Daniel Gregory, London, bankers,
joint estate and separate of Caldwell and Smith,
April 21

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Castell Samuel, and Walter Powell, Lombard Street,
bankers, April 30
Cooper William, Nottingham, grocer, April 30
Cortisfor Abraham Haim, Leiman Street, Goodman's
fields, merchant, April 17
Coulton John, Crown Street, Finsbury, grocer, May 20
Cripps John Gordon, Bury, grocer, May 25
Curwen John, Cackerham, horse dealer, May 25,
final
Cummins George, Villiers Street, Strand, May 14
Clarke Francis, Rotherhithe, mariner, June 15
Crokey George Duncan, and Richard Westall, partners
with James Fell, Basinghall Street, Blackwell hall
factors, May 25
Chadwick Nathaniel, Bolton, innkeeper, May 27
Dousberry Robert, Limehouse, timber merchant, April 20,
final
Dorrell Mary, and William Dorrell, Wells, shopkeepers,
April 25
De Saint Croix Nicholas, Homerton, coal merchant,
May 4
Dunstanville Thomas, East Stonehouse, shipwright,
April 27
Dale Isaac Rose, Exeter, earthenwareman, April 30
Dealey Thomas, and John Hall, Little Queen Street,
coachmakers, May 4, final
Davies Samuel, Manchester, dealer in cotton twist,
May 6
Dilling William, Plymouth, tallow chandler, May 18
Edwards Edward, Fennyky dealer, April 20, final
Emerton Thomas, Stoney Stratford, grocer, May 3
Edwards John, Benington, miller, May 3
Early Richard, Chemsford, coal merchant, May 6,
final
Francis, Thomas, and Archibald Weir, Swansea, shop-
keepers, April 20, final
Field William, Sreatham, victualler, April 11
Fozard James, sen. and Titia Fozard, and James Fozard,
jun. Park lane, stable keepers, May 7, final
Fild John, Newcastle-on-Tyne, soapmaker, April 20,
final
Ford James, Chiswell Street, shoemaker, April 30
Furnell James, Camberwell, Pettimonger, May 4
Forster John, Whitehaven, merchant, April 29, final
Gilman John, Great Yarmouth, linen draper, April 20,
final
Godfrey Daniel, Moorfields, broker, April 17
Giles William, Stoke Newington, merchant, April 30
Green William, Romford, Haberdasher, May 6
Gill John, Naburn, tailor, May 2
Gill George, Charles Street, Berkeley square, saddler,
May 11
Green Charles, and Samuel Warland, Heaton Norris,
cotton spinners, joint and separate estate of Green,
May 15
Giorgi Balthazar, Ratcliffe highway, Chemist, late partner
with David Cannon, joint estate final, and separate es-
tate of Giorgi, June 11
Hope Peter, Liverpool, merchant, April 22
Hindley William, East Retford, mercer, April 17
Hunt William, Chipping Wycombe, innholder, May 25
Hague James, and John Martin Sawyer, Tower Royal,
merchants, joint estate and separate of Hague,
April 23
Edward Halkam, jun. Bury, druggist, April 30, final
Harris William, Drury lane, woollen draper, May 4
Hunt Walter, Putney, grocer, May 11
Hancock Charles, Horncastle, tailor, May 9
Homes David, Liverpool, grocer, May 8
Hughes Henry, and Michael Moucheuse, Manchester,
dealers, May 8
Hammond Edmund, Castle Street, Long acre, brewer,
June 25, final
Hodder Henry Loftus, Huntingdon, Merchant, May 21
Higgins Richard, Bristol, cabinet maker, May 13
Hart Samuel, Swaffham Prior, dealer, May 11
Jarrett James, Bristol, cabinet maker, April 30
Jones Richard Hodgson, Stourbridge, clothier, April 29
Jackson Henry, Mincing lane, merchant, May 21
Keir Lawrence, Throgmorton Street, merchant, April 21
Knight John Brook, Camomile Street, Cordwainer,
May 4
King Robert, St. John's lane, vintner, May 1
Larner John, Oxford Street, ironmonger, April 20
Liddell Thomas, Newcastle-on-Tyne, grocer, April 17,
final
Luard Peter Robert, London, merchant, April 30
Lipton John, Whitechapel, distiller, partner with Samue
Davy Lipton, May 6
Lingham Abraham, St. John in Bedwardine, May 13,
final
Morton Salmon, Witney, blanket weaver, April 20
Mackinlay Daniel, and Abraham Mendes Relario, size
line, merchants, April 23
Miller James, Shad Thames, biscuit baker, April 27
Mair James, Gravesend, plumber, May 11
Nowlan James, Newcastle-on-Tyne, soapboiler, April 20,
final
Newlove Edward, Great Driffield, vintner, May 1, final
Newton William Hood, Golden lane, liquor merchant,
May 7
Oshorne Charles, Wapping Street, surgeon, April 9
Ovens John, Cardiff, Tanner, May 8, final
Owen Joseph, Jobbons, jeweller, May 4
Osborne Alexander, Bruton Street, workman,
June 15
Parsell Robert, Deal, druggist, April 23
Price John, Finsbury square, merchant, May 7
Peck Anthony, Gravesend, carpenter, June 11
Parker James, Lambeth, victualler, April 27
Percival Jones, Croydon, stable keeper, April 20

[May 1,

Parker John, Sudbury, Mercer, May 7, final
 Quayle Mark, Liverpool, merchant, April 13
 Richard Michael, Brighthelmstone, wine merchant, May 7
 Raven William, Colchester, linen draper, April 18
 Russell George, Birmingham, merchant, April 30
 Richardson Robert, partner with Edward Strickland, Corporation row, Japanner, May 18
 Rowe Richard, Grandchester, nurseryman, May 1
 Renshaw Joseph, Queen Street, Cheapside, cotton merchant, May 7
 Robbins Mary, and Catherine Robbins, Birmingham, shopkeepers, June 15
 Roberts George, Layland, Sculptor, Spirit merchant, May 24, final
 Rankin Richard, Leftwich, and William Okell, Liverpool, Merchants, May 16
 Sawyer John Martin, Joseph Fletcher Truman, and Joseph Powell, Cannon street, merchants, April 13, and separate estate of Sawyer and Powell, same day
 Sykes Richard, Cheapside, linen draper, April 5, final
 Shrapnell James, sen. and James Shrapnell, jun. Charing cross, silversmiths, May 22
 Sharland George, Southmolton, money scrivener, April 27
 Smart Joseph, Wolverhampton, bookseller, May 7, final
 Stair John, Lubenham, Farmer, May 20

Stanley John, Fleet market, brandy merchant, May 7, final
 Scott Adam, Workington, mercer, May 17, final
 Sawyer John, Tenterden, grazier, May 22, final
 Tucker Ewens, Deptford, tallow chandler, April 16
 Tongue William, Birmingham, toy maker, April 20
 Thompson Anthony, Whiteley wood, Sheffield, merchant, April 26
 Townsend John, Southwark, wine merchant, June 11
 Thomson Andrew, and Bartholomew White, Bow lane, hosiery, May 11
 Trench Francis, Liverpool, merchant, May 15
 Wilton Isaac, Thornhaugh street, M. D. merchant, partner with Thomas Haines, of the Cape of Good Hope, April 20
 Willes James, and Charles Hobbs, Whitechapel road, distillers, separate estate of each April 16
 Winder Thomas, and William Jewhurst, Westminster bridge road, ironfounders, May 11
 Walker William, Chancery lane, taylor, May 7
 Wright Thomas, Easington, coachmaster, April 30, final
 Wright Richard, Southwark, coal merchant, May 4
 Worthington George, Manchester, merchant, May 13, final
 Williams Griffith, Tooley street, cheesemonger, June 11, final
 Wite Thomas, Southwark, haberdasher, May 21
 Williams Thomas Smith, mincing lane, ship broker, May 21
 Walter Robert, Plymouth dock, Hatter, May 13

REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,
 From the 20th of March, to the 20th of April.*

R HEUMATISMUS	9
Pneumonia	6
Hæmoptysis	3
Phthisis	12
Menorrhagia	7
Leucorrhæa	4
Apoplexia	2
Paralysis	8
Chlorosis	15
Icterus	3
Dysentery	11
Morbi Infantiles	16
Morbi Cutanei	13
Asthénia	19
Neuroses	16

The Reporter has lately been called to several cases of what were simple asthenia, but which had been previously regarded, and treated as inflammatory affections of either the thoracic or abdominal viscera.

Pain is generally, but in many instances unjustly, considered as an evidence of inflammation. It more frequently arises from the difficulty with which a debilitated and obstructed organ performs its accustomed and salutary office. Blisters relieve pain; but it is not so much by their evacuating, as their stimulating operation. They are cutaneous drams. In cases, however, of extreme or chronic debility, such external applications, by their irritation, are calculated to aggravate the degree, and perpetuate the existence of that weakness with which the patient is already afflicted. By acting upon the nervous system, or the sensorial power,

blisters cannot be of any permanent or essential service. What produces pain cannot relieve pain, except by diverting the attention from one uneasy feeling to another. But, in such instances, the influence of the imagination is vague, and almost unlimited in its extent. The remedy prescribed has not so much effect as the reputed character of the prescriber. A patient who feels an imperfect faith in his physician, is not likely to experience the due benefit of his medical directions.—And, on the other hand, an entire confidence in the information and talents of a professional adviser, not seldom gives a salutary efficacy to remedies which would, otherwise, have been insufficient, or injurious in their operation.

Patients have recently occurred, in the practice of the Reporter, among both the elegant and vulgar classes of society, who were affected with what are called nervous diseases—a class, in nosology, which may be made to comprehend, or to be connected with, nearly all the corporeal as well as mental affections to which the human frame is liable. Nervous diseases are, in general, treated with too little delicacy and respect. No maladies are calculated more to interest the feelings of a humane man, or are more likely to receive alleviation, if not a radical cure, from a skilful and attentive practitioner. But, in such cases, the operation of moral agents ought to be more especially studied and applied.

The

The feelings of the mind should be watched and examined more than the functions of the body. Medicine, in such instances, is of important advantage; but amusement, or more serious occupation, is of radical and essential consequence.

In several instances, which the writer of this article has recently had an opportunity of observing, opium has not produced the intended and desired state of sleep and composure, but, on the contrary, has given rise to restlessness, and symptoms of morbid irritability and delirium. On which account he had recourse to hy-scyanus as a substitute; which, while it acts as an opiate, is not followed, in its operation, by those inconvenient and noxious consequences which are apt to arise from the administration of laudanum, or of the drug in its solid form.

There is an extreme difficulty, more particularly in nervous diseases, in adjusting the dose, and selecting the particular formula of pharmaceutical prescrip-

tion, as its efficacy depends so much on the uncertain susceptibility of the patient, which, in some instances, is extended to the highest, and, in others, reduced to the lowest degree of irritability, and capacity of excitation. "On comparing the situation of an hysterical female (says a modern author of ingenuity and eloquence) liable to distressing agitations from the most trifling causes, as the dropping of a hair-pin on the floor, to that of the engineer who stands unmoved amid the thunder of a battery—or of the seaman who maintains his footing upon the deck or ropes of his vessel, reeling under the shock of the elements—or of the Indian who exhibits the signs, and probably feels the throb of intense delight, while the flames are preying upon his flesh—how astonishing do we find the range in human susceptibility to the effect of the powers by which we are surrounded!"

J. REID.

Grenville street, Brunswick-square,
April 25, 1805.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In April, 1805.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE principal event of domestic interest within the present month, has been the vote of censure passed by the House of Commons on the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, lately created Lord Viscount Melville.

The TENTH REPORT of the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, appointed to examine into irregularities, frauds, or abuses practised by persons employed in the naval departments of the Government, had so far implicated Lord Melville, that it became incumbent on the House of Commons, to adopt strong measures. Accordingly on Monday, the 8th of April, Mr. Whitbread delivered a speech, which may be ranked among the best specimens of parliamentary eloquence, and concluded with moving the following Resolutions:—

1. "That it appears to the Committee, that on the 18th of June, 1792, the House of Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, came among others, to the following resolutions:—

"That it is the opinion of the Committee, that some regulations ought to be adopted,

for the purpose of lessening and keeping down the balances of public money which appear to have been usually in the hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, and it would be beneficial to the Public if the first and other Clerks in the different branches belonging to the said office were paid by fixed and permanent salaries, in lieu of all fees, gratuities, and other perquisites whatsoever.

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that from henceforward the Paymaster General of His Majesty's Land Forces, and the Treasurer of the Navy, for the time being, shall not apply any sum or sums of money impressed to them, or either of them, to any purpose of advantage or interest to themselves, either directly or indirectly.

"That it appears to this Committee, that the Commissioners appointed to examine, take and state the public accounts of the kingdom, have so far as appears from the reports which they have hitherto made, discharged the duty intrusted to them, with great diligence, accuracy, and ability; and if Parliament shall carry into execution those plans of reform and regulation which are suggested by the matter contained in the Reports of the said Commissioners, it cannot but be attended with the most beneficial consequences to the

future welfare and prosperity of this kingdom.

2. "That in furtherance of the intention of the House of Commons, expressed in such Resolutions, his Majesty, by his warrant, dated June 26, 1782, directed that the salary of the Treasurer of the Navy should be increased to the sum of 4000*l.* per annum, in full satisfaction of all wages and fees, and other profits, and other emoluments heretofore enjoyed by former Treasurers.

3. "That it appears to this Committee, that during the Treasurership of the Right Hon. Isaac Barre, the conditions of the aforesaid warrant were strictly complied with; that the whole of the money issued from the Exchequer to Mr. Barre for Naval Service was lodged in the Bank; that it was never drawn from thence previously to its being advanced to the sub-accountants to be applied to the public service; that during the time Mr. Barre acted as Treasurer and Ex-treasurer, he had not in his possession or custody any of the public money, and that neither he, nor the Paymaster of the Navy, did derive any profit or advantage from the use or employment thereof.

4. "That the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, now Lord Viscount Melville, succeeded to the office of Treasurer of the Navy on the 19th of August, 1782, when a further addition was made to the salary of the said office, in order to produce a net annual income of 4000*l.* after the payment of all taxes and charges on the same; and that this additional salary was considered by the said Lord Viscount Melville as granted to him in lieu of all wages, fees, profits, and other emoluments enjoyed by former Treasurers.

5. "That the said Lord Viscount Melville continued in the said Office till the 10th of April, 1783; that being asked, whether he derived any advantage from the use of the public money during that period, he in his examination before the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, declined answering any question on that head; but that he has, in a letter since written to the Commissioners, and dated the 28th of March last, declared, that, previous to 1786, "he did not derive any advantage from the use or employment of any monies issued for carrying on the service of the Navy." But Mr. Douglas, who was Paymaster, being dead, and his Lordship having refused to answer any question on this head as aforesaid, no evidence has been obtained as to the application of monies issued for the service of the Navy, or the mode of drawing the same from the Bank during this period.

6. "That the Hon. C. Townshend, now Lord Bayning, held the office of Treasurer of the Navy, from the 11th of April, 1783, to the 1st of January, 1784; and that from the examination of his Lordship it appears, that during his Treasurership, no part of the money, issued for the service of the Navy, was applied to his private use or advantage;

and that he does not believe that Mr. Douglas, who acted under him as Paymaster, derived any profit or advantage from the use or employment of the public money, except the money issued from the payment of Exchequer fees.

7. "That the Right Hon. Henry Dundas was re-appointed Treasurer of the Navy on the 5th of January, 1784, and continued in the said Office until the 1st of June, 1800.

8. "That in the year 1785, an Act of Parliament was passed, (25th Geo. III. cap. 34,) intituled, "An Act for better regulating the Act of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy;" whereby it is directed, that no money shall be issued from the Treasury to the Treasurers of the Navy; and shall not be paid out of the Bank unless for Naval Service, and in pursuance of drafts signed by the Treasurer, or some person or persons, authorized by him, which drafts shall specify the heads of service to which such sums are to be applied, and that the regulations under the said Act shall take place from the 31st of July, 1785.

9. "That the execution of the said Act was postponed till the month of January, 1786, and from that time till the month of June, 1788, when Lord Melville left the office of Treasurer, contrary to the practice established in the Treasurership of the Right Hon. Isaac Barre, contrary to the Resolutions of the House of Commons, of 18th June, 1792, and in defiance of the provisions of the above-mentioned Act of the 25th Geo. III. c. 31, large sums of money were, under pretence of Naval Services, and by a scandalous evasion of the Act, at various times, drawn from the Bank, and invested in Exchequer and Navy Bills, left upon the security of Stock, employed in discounting private Bills, in purchasing Bank and East India Stock, and used in various ways for the purposes of private emolument.

10. "That Alexander Trotter, Esq. Paymaster of the Navy, was the Person by whom, or in whose name, the public money was thus employed; and that in so doing he acted with the knowledge and content of Lord Viscount Melville, to whom he was at the same time Private Agent, and for whose use or benefit he occasionally laid out from 10 to 20,000*l.* without considering whether he was previously in advance to his Lordship, and whether such advances were made from the public or private balances.

11. "That the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville having been privy to, and connived at the withdrawing from the Bank of England, for purposes of private interest or emolument, sums issued to him as Treasurer of the Navy, and placed to his account in the Bank, according to the provisions of the 25th Geo. III. c. 31, has been guilty of a gross violation of the law, and a high breach of duty.

12. "It further appears, that subsequent to the appointment of Lord Melville as Treasurer

forer of the Navy, in 1784, and during the time he held that office, large sums of money issued for the service of the Navy, were applied to other services; and that the said Lord Melville, in a letter written in answer to a precept issued by the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, requiring an account of the money received by him, or any person on his account, or by his order, from the Paymaster of the Navy, and also of the time when, and the persons by whom, the same were returned to the Bank or Paymaster, has declared that he has no materials by which he could make up such an account; and that, if he had materials, he could not do it without disclosing delicate and confidential transactions of Government, which his duty to the Public must have restrained him from revealing.

13. "That Lord Melville, in applying monies issued for the service of the Navy to other services, stated to have been of so delicate and confidential a nature, that, in his opinion, no account can or ought to be given of them, has acted in a manner inconsistent with his duty, and incompatible with those securities which the Legislature has provided for the proper application of the public money."

Mr. PITT took part with his old colleague, Lord Melville, and moved, as an amendment, that the Report of the Commissioners should be referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

The Resolutions were afterwards supported by Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. G. PONSOMBY, Mr. FOX, Lord HENRY PETTY, (in a speech of singular ability) Lord ANDOVER, Mr. WILBERFORCE, and Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON; and were opposed by the Master of the Rolls, Mr. CANNING, Lord CASTLEREAGH, and Mr. WALLACE. On a division the numbers appeared to be equal; 216 for the motion, and 216 against it. The Speaker, Mr. ABBOT, gave the casting vote in favour of the original motion, and the whole of the Resolutions were consequently carried.

This has the House of Commons made a stand against that bare-faced system of corruption, which threatened to undermine and destroy the constitution of the country; and thus has that machiavelian administration, of which Mr. Dundas was a leading member, and which, in defiance of every principle of humanity and sound policy, carried on the late destructive war, been covered with the disgrace which it has long merited. No event ever communicated a more universal joy through the nation, and addresses are expected to be presented from every county and corporate body, calling for the further disgrace and punishment of the culprits.

Lord MELVILLE on the following day resigned his place, as First Lord of the Admiralty, and for nearly a fortnight Mr. PITT could get no person of sufficient weight to fill it, till at length it has been accepted by the venerable Sir Charles Middleton, who is to be created a peer.

As this important question affects so intimately the character of the Government and of the public men, implicated in the decision, we have judged it proper to subjoin a list of the majority and minority.

MAJORITY.

Abbot, Rt. Hon. C.	Daley, D. Bowes
(Speaker)	Dennison, John
Adair, R.	Duncannon, Lord
Althorpe, Lord	Daniel, F.
Adams, C.	Dickens, F.
Anderfon, Sir J.	Douglas, Marquis
Andover, Viscount	Dugdale, S. D.
Annesley, F.	Dundas, Hon. L.
Anson, Thos.	Dundas, Hon. C. L.
Antonie, W. Lee	Dundas, Hon. G. H. L.
Astley, Sir J.	Durand, J. H.
Atkins, John	Ebrington, Lord
Aubrey, Sir John	Eliot, Wm.
Bradshaw, C.	Erskine, Hon. Thos.
Babington, T.	Foley, Hon. A.
Bagenal, Walter	Foley, Thomas
Baker, J.	Fellowes, R.
Baker, W.	Foljambe, F. F.
Baker, Peter Wm.	Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. J.
Bamfylde, Sir C.	Fitzpatrick, Right
Banks, Henry	Hon. R.
Barclay, George	Folkes, Sir M. B.
Barclay, Sir Robert	Folkestone, Viscount
Barham, J. F.	Fonblanque, J.
Barlow, F. W.	Fox, Hon. C. J.
Bastard, E. P.	Francis, P.
Best, W. D.	Frankland, W.
Bligh, Hon. Thos.	Fuller, J.
Bouverie, Hon. E.	Geary, Sir William
Brogden, J.	Giles, D.
Brooke, Charles	Godfrey, T.
Browne, F. John	Golding, E.
Browne, I. H.	Gregor, F.
Bullet, James	Grenfell, Pascoe
Bunbury, Sir C.	Grenville, Rt. Hon. T.
Byng, George	Grey, Hon. Charles
Calcraft, J. (Teller)	Grimston, Hon. J. W.
Calvert, N.	Hamilton, Lord A.
Cavendish, Lord G.	Harrisoa, John
Cavendish, W.	Holland, Henry
Chapman, Charles	Holland, Sir N.
Coke, Thos.	Howard, Henry
Coke, Edward	Huddleston, John
Coombe, H. C.	Hughes, Wm. Lewis
Cooke, Bryan	Holkes, James
Coots, Sir Eyre	Hurst, R.
Cornwall, Sir G.	Hussey, W.
Courtenay, John	Hutchinson, H. C. H.
Cowper, Hon. S.	Jeffery, John
Creevey, Thomas	Jekyll, J.
Curtis, Sir W.	Jervoise, C. J.
Curwen, J. C.	Johnstone, George
Cumming, Pedley	Kenington, Lord
	King,

King, Sir J. D.
 Kinnaird, Hon. C.
 Knight, R. Payne
 Ladbroke, Robert
 Lambton, Ralph
 Langton, W. G.
 Lascelles, Hon. E.
 Lascelles, Hon. H.
 Latouche, J.
 Latouche, R.
 Lawrence, French
 Lawley, Sir R.
 Lemon, J.
 Lemon, Sir W.
 Lefevre, C. S.
 Loveden, E. L.
 Lubbock, J.
 Madocks, W. A.
 Markham, J.
 Manners, John
 Marham, Lord
 Martin, R.
 Mathews, J.
 Mc Mahon, John
 Mellish, W.
 Metcalfe, Sir T.
 Middleton, Sir W.
 Milbank, Sir R.
 Mills, C.
 Milner, Sir W. M.
 Moore, G. P.
 Mordaunt, C.
 Morpeth, Lord
 Morris, Edward
 Mostyn, Sir T.
 Moore, P.
 Newport, Sir John
 Noel, G. Noel
 Neville, Hon.
 North, Dudley
 Northey, Wm.
 O'Brien, Sir E.
 Ord, William
 Osborne, Lord, F. G.
 Oshlston, Lord
 Palk, Sir Lawrence
 Palmer, John
 Paxton, Sir W.
 Peel, Sir R.
 Peirse, H.
 Pelham, Hon. C. A.
 Petty, Lord Henry
 Pierpoint, Hon. C.
 Plumer, William
 Ponsonby, Rt. Hon.
 W. B.
 Ponsonby, George
 Portman, E. B.

Poyntz, William S.
 Praed, W.
 Price, Sir C.
 Prinsep, J.
 Pulteney, Sir W.
 Pytches, John
 Ridley, Sir M. W.
 Robarts, A.
 Russell, Lord Wm.
 St. John, Hon. St. A.
 Salisbury, Sir R.
 Scott, Joseph
 Scudamore, J.
 Shaftoe, R. E. D.
 Shakespeare, A.
 Shelley, T.
 Shelley, John
 Sheridan, R. B.
 Simpson, Hon. T.
 Smith, Wm.
 Smith, C.
 Somerville, Sir M.
 Spencer, Lord R.
 Stanley, Lord
 Stanley, T.
 Stewart, Hon. M.
 Stewart, James
 Symonds, T.
 Tatletton, B.
 Taylor, C. W.
 Temple, Earl
 Thornton, H.
 Thornton, R.
 Thornton, S.
 Tierney, Rt. Hon. G.
 Townshend, Lord J.
 Tyrwhitt, T. D.
 Tyrwhitt, Thos.
 Vanfittart, George
 Walpole, Hon. G.
 Walpole, Hon. Hor.
 Ward, Hon. J. W.
 Watfon, Hon. G.
 Wright, A.
 Western, C. C.
 Wharton, J.
 Willoughby, Hon. H.
 Whitbread, Samuel,
 (Teller)
 Wilberforce, Wm.
 Williams, H.
 Williams, Owen
 Walth, Sir B.
 Windham, Rt. H. W.
 Wrottesley, Sir J.
 Wynn, Sir W.
 Young, Sir W.

Bradshaw, R. H.
 Brooke, Lord
 Bruce, P. C.
 Baldwyn, W.
 Bathurst, Rt. Hon. C.
 Bond, N.
 Brome, Lord
 Bruce, Lord
 Buller, John
 Burton, N. C.
 Brodie, James
 Bagwell, John
 Bagwell, Wm.
 Beresford, Ld. G. T.
 Beresford, John
 Burrows, Sir W.
 Campbell, J. A.
 Campbell, John
 Campbell, Lord J.
 Clephane, David
 Colquhoun, James
 Canning, Rt. Hon. G.
 Castlereagh, Vis.
 Corry, Rt. Hon. J.
 Calvert, John
 Clive, Hon. R.
 Clanley, Lord
 Cartwright, W. R.
 Chute, W.
 Cline, W.
 Curzon, Hon. R.
 Cust, Hon. J.
 Dent, John
 Devaynes, W.
 Dick, Quinton
 Dupre, James
 Dundas, Phillip
 Dickson, W.
 Douglas, Sir Geo.
 Dundas, Hon. R.
 Dundas, Rt. Hon. W.
 Duigenan, Patrick
 Dunlo, Lord
 Dashwood, Sir H.
 De Blacquire, Lord
 Dickenson, Wm.
 Dickenson, Wm. jun.
 Eliot, Hen. W.
 Euston, Lord
 Erskine, Sir Wm.
 Elford, Sir Wm.
 Ellifson, R.
 Estcourt, E.
 Everett, T.
 Fane, Francis
 Fane, Henry
 Fane, John
 Fane, Hon. T.
 Fellows, W. H.
 Ferguson, James
 Fitzgerald, M.
 Fitzhugh, W.
 Foster, Rt. Hon. J.
 Frederick, Sir J.
 Fydeil, Thomas
 Finch, Hon. E.

Fitzharris, Lord
 Garland, George
 Giddy, Davies
 Gunning, R.
 Graham, T.
 Grant, F. W.
 Grant, Sir W.
 Greene, W.
 Gibbs, V.
 Glenbervie, Lord
 Greville, Hon. R. F.
 Harvey, E.
 Hawkins, Sir C.
 Heathcote, Sir W.
 Henderson, A.
 Hilliard, E.
 Hodson, J.
 Horrocks, J.
 Huntingfield, Lord
 Hamilton, Sir H.
 Hamilton, H.
 Hamilton, Sir C.
 Hamilton, —
 Hardman, Edward
 Hawthorne, C. S.
 Hill, Sir Geo.
 Hope, Hon. Alex.
 Hope, Hon. C.
 Hammond, Sir A. S.
 Hobhouse, Benj.
 Holford, G. P.
 Huskisson, W.
 Inglis, Sir H.
 Jaffray, J.
 Joddrell, H.
 Jolliffe, H.
 Jephson, Denman
 Jones, Walter
 Kingston, J.
 Keane, Sir J.
 King, Hon. B.
 Leigh, R. H.
 Loftus, W.
 Lopez, M.
 Lee, E.
 Longfield, M.
 Leland, John
 Long, R. Hon. C.
 Louvaine, Lord
 Mildmay, Sir H.
 Mitford, W.
 Morland, W.
 M'Dowall, W.
 M'Kenzie, F. A.
 Montgomery, P.
 Macnaughton, E. A.
 May, Edward
 Manners, Robert
 Moore, C.
 Morgan, C.
 Norton, J. C.
 Neville, Richard
 Nepean, Sir E.
 Nicholl, Sir J.
 Osborne, Sir J.
 Odell, W.

MINORITY.

Ainslie, R. S.
 Amvatt, James
 Adams, William
 Abercromby, G.
 Alexander, Boyd
 Alexander, H.
 Atchdall, Richard

Addington, Hiley
 Ashley, Hon. C.
 Baillie, Evan
 Barne, Snowden
 Beaumont, T. R.
 Binning, Lord
 Bloxham, Sir M.

Ormsby, C. M.
 Patten, Peter
 Patterson, J.
 Pitt, Right Hon. W.
 Pitt, W. M.
 Porcher, T. D.
 Preston, Sir R.
 Pulteney, Sir, J.
 Paget, Hon. C.
 Paget, Hon. E.
 Percival, Hon. S.
 Phipps, Hon. E.
 Pole, Hon. W. W.
 Popham, Sir H. K.
 Russell, M.
 Rutherford, J.
 Rochfort, Gustavus
 Rose, Right Hon. G.
 Rose, George H.
 St. John Ambrose
 Scott, Claude
 Scott, Samuel
 Sitwell, Francis
 Sloane, Hans
 Smith, Sir W. S.
 Smith, J. A.
 Stanhope, W. S.
 Staniforth, John
 Strutt, J. H.
 Sullivan, Sir R.
 Smith, Spencer
 Scott, David
 Sinclair, Sir John
 Stopford, Lord
 Sneyd, Nathaniel

Steward, Sir James
 Sudley, Lord
 Sargent John
 Scott, Hon. John
 Scott, Sir W.
 Seymour, Lord R.
 Smyth, Rt. Hon. J.
 Somerset, Lord C.
 Somerset, Ld. R. E.
 Spencer, Lord F.
 Steele, Rt. Hon. T.
 Steele, R.
 Stephens, Sir P.
 Steward, G. T.
 Strachey, Sir H.
 Strahan, A.
 Sturges, Bourne
 Talbot, Sir C.
 Thelluson, G.
 Thelluson, P. T.
 Titchfield, Marquis
 Turner, Edmund
 Thyne, Lord G.
 Thynne, Lord J.
 Townshend, W. A.
 Trail, James
 Vanfittart, N.
 Ward, Robert
 Wallace, Rt. Hon. T.
 Wortley, J. S.
 Welby, Sir W. E.
 West, Hon. F.
 Wigram, R.
 Willett, T. W.
 Wood, Mark

A meeting of the LIVERY of London was held on the 18th day of April, when on the motion of Mr. WAITHMAN, the following Resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1. Resolved unanimously, "That it appears from the Reports of the Commissioners for Naval Enquiry, that the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville, late Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, has been guilty of a gross violation of the law, and a high breach of duty, whereby immense sums of the public money have been put to hazard by being employed in speculations for private emolument and advantage."

2. Resolved, "That such gross and aggravated breaches of fidelity in men holding high and confidential offices in the State, render it peculiarly necessary and important, that every possible effect should be given to the enquiries now before Parliament respecting the same, so that condign punishment may follow convicted criminality."

3. Resolved unanimously, "That it is highly essential, for the purpose of fully enquiring into the receipt, management, and expenditure of the public money, and the conduct of the public officers, and for completely investigating all abuses, that the powers of the said Commissioners should be prolonged and extended, and such other measures adopt-

ed as may appear necessary for the detection and punishment of all offenders, and for establishing such a system of vigilance and economy as may effectually guard against the recurrence of such flagrant abuses."

4. Resolved unanimously, "That a Petition to that effect be presented to the Hon. the House of Commons."

5. Resolved unanimously, "That the said Petition be engrossed, and left at the Town-Clerk's Office, Guildhall, for the signatures of the Livery, every day, except Sunday, between the hours of ten and two, until Wednesday next, the 24th instant."

6. Resolved unanimously, "That the said Petition be presented to the Hon. the House of Commons, by the Representatives of this City in Parliament."

7. Resolved unanimously, "That our Representatives in Parliament be, and they are hereby, instructed to support the said Petition, and to give their utmost Parliamentary assistance in promoting and prosecuting these enquiries; and also their strenuous support to such motion or motions as may have for their object the removal from his Majesty's Councils, or any place of trust, profit or honour, in or under the Government, all persons who may be implicated in, or have connived at, such flagrant abuses."

8. Resolved unanimously, "That the virtuous and independent decision of the House of Commons, on these nefarious transactions, is highly honourable to themselves and grateful to the country at large, while the strong and general impression produced upon the public mind effectually evinces that the English Constitution can never cease to be the pride and veneration of Britons, so long as our Representatives continue to be the faithful guardians of the people."

9. Resolved unanimously, "That we do highly approve the very able and indefatigable exertions of the Commissioners for Naval Inquiry, in the investigation of the public accounts, and the firm and inflexible integrity with which they have exposed the unprincipled perversion of public money to private emolument."

On the 23d, being St. George's Day, a grand installation of six Knights of the Garter took place in Windsor Castle. The ceremony was thinly attended, and was far less splendid than the public were taught to expect, from the preliminary notices in the Gazette and newspapers.

FRANCE.

BONAPARTE, not content with an Imperial diadem, has also assumed the title of KING OF ITALY! In our next we expect to be able to state the particulars of his coronation at Milan! His speech to his Senate, on this event, deserves to be preserved, as exhibiting his present views relative to foreign powers.

"SENATORS

“**SENATORS**,—We have thought fit to appear among you on this occasion, in order to communicate to you our whole thoughts respecting objects of the highest importance to the State.

“The force and power of the French Empire, are surpassed by the moderation which presides in all our political transactions.

“We had conquered Holland; three-fourths of Germany; Switzerland; all Italy. We have been moderate in the midst of the greatest prosperity. Of so many provinces, we have only kept what was necessary to preserve us at the same point of consideration and power, which France has always possessed.—The Partition of Poland, the losses sustained by Turkey, the conquest of the Indies, and almost all our Colonies, had destroyed the balance of power to our disadvantage.

“Whatever we have deemed useless to re-establish that balance we have given up; and in doing so we have acted in conformity to the principle by which we have been constantly directed—never to take arms for vain objects of grandeur, nor from the lust of conquest.

“Germany has been evacuated; its provinces have been restored to the descendants of so many illustrious families, which would have been ruined had we not afforded them our generous protection. We have raised them up and given them new vigour; and the Princes of Germany have now more splendour and eclat than was enjoyed by their ancestors.

“Austria herself, after two unsuccessful wars, has obtained the States of Venice. She would always have willingly exchanged the provinces she has lost for Venice.

“Holland was declared independent almost as soon as it was conquered. The union of Holland to our empire would have perfected our commercial system, as the greatest rivers of one half our territory run through Holland. Nevertheless, Holland is independent, and its customs, commerce, and administration are conducted by its own government.

“Switzerland was occupied by our armies. We defended it against the combined forces of Europe. Its union with us would have completed our military frontier. Nevertheless Switzerland, by means of our mediation, governs itself through its nineteen cantons, independent and free.

“The union of the Italian Republic to the French territory would have been an advantage to our agriculture; nevertheless, after the second conquest, we at Lyons, confirmed its independence. We now do more. We proclaim the principle of the separation of the crowns of France and Italy by fixing for that separation, the moment when it can be done, and without danger to our people of Italy.

“We have accepted, and will place upon our head the iron crown of the ancient Lombards,

in order to re-temper and consolidate it, so that it may not be broken by the shocks by which it will be threatened, as long as the Mediterranean continues out of its habitual state.

“But we do not hesitate to declare, that we will transfer that crown to one of our children, natural or adopted, the moment we are freed from alarms for that independence we have guaranteed to the other States of the Mediterranean.

“The genius of evil will in vain labour to rekindle war on the Continent. What has been united to our empire by the constitution shall continue united to it. No new province will be incorporated with it. But the laws of the Batavian Republic, the mediation to the nineteen Cantons of Switzerland, and this first statute of the kingdom of Italy shall be constantly under the protection of our crown, and we never shall permit any violation of them.

“In every circumstance, and in all transactions, we shall display the same moderation, and we hope that our people will not again be called to exhibit that courage and energy they have always shown in the defence of their lawful rights.”

AMERICA.

On the 4th of March, THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, took the oath of office, and delivered the following inaugural speech, in the Senate Chamber, in the presence of the Members of the two Houses, and a large concourse of Citizens:—

“Proceeding, fellow Citizens, to that qualification which the Constitution requires, before my entrance on the charge again conferred on me, it is my duty to express the deep sense I entertain of this new proof of confidence from my fellow citizens at large, and the zeal with which it inspires me so to conduct myself as may best satisfy their just expectations.

“On taking this station on a former occasion, I declared the principles on which I believed it my duty to administer the affairs of our commonwealth. My conscience tells me that I have on every occasion acted up to that declaration according to its obvious import, and according to the understanding of every candid mind.

“In the transaction of your foreign affairs, we have endeavoured to cultivate the friendship of all nations, and especially of those with which we have the most important relations. We have done them justice on all occasions, favour where favour was lawful, and cherished mutual interests and intercourse on fair and equal terms; we are firmly convinced, and we act on that conviction, that with nations, as with individuals, our interests soundly calculated, will ever be found inseparable from our moral duties. And history bears witness to the fact, that a just nation is trusted on its word, when recourse is had to armaments and wars to bridle others.

" At home, fellow citizens, you best know whether we have done well or ill. The suppression of unnecessary offices, of useless establishments and expences, enabled us to discontinue our internal taxes. These, covering our land with officers, and opening our doors to their intrusions, had already began that process of domiciliary vexation, which, once entertained, is scarcely to be restrained from reaching successively every article of produce and of property. If among these taxes some minor ones fell, which had not been inconvenient, it was because their amount would not have paid the officers who collected them, and because if they had any merit, the state authorities might adopt them instead of others less approved.

" The remaining revenue on the consumption of foreign articles, is paid chiefly by those who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domestic comforts. Being collected on our seaboard and frontiers only, and incorporated with the transactions of our mercantile citizens, it may be the pleasure and the pride of an American to ask, what farmer, what mechanic, what labourer, ever sees a tax gatherer of the United States? These contributions enable us to support the current expences of the government, to fulfil contracts with foreign nations, to extinguish the native right of soil within our limits, to extend those limits, and to apply such a surplus to our public debts, as places at a short day their final redemption, and that redemption once effected, the revenue thereby liberated, may, by a just partition among the states, and a corresponding amendment of the constitution, be applied in time of peace, to rivers, canals, roads, arts, manufactures, education, and other great objects within each state. In time of war, if injustice by ourselves or others must sometimes produce war, increased as the same revenue will be by increased population and consumption, and aided by other resources reserved for that crisis, it may meet within the year all the expences of the year, without encroaching on the rights of future generations, by burthening them with the debts of the past. War will then be but a suspension of useful works, and a return to a state of peace, a return to the progress of improvement.

" I have said, fellow citizens, that the income reserved had enabled us to extend our limits; but that extension may possibly pay for itself before we are called on, and in the mean time may keep down the accruing interest. In all events it will replace the advances we shall have made. I know that the acquisition of Louisiana has been disapproved by some, from a candid apprehension that the enlargement of our territory may endanger its union; but who can limit the extent to which the federative principle may operate effectively? The larger our association, the less will it be shaken by local passions; and in any view is it not better that the opposite bank of the Mississippi should be settled by our own brethren and children, than by strangers of another family? With which shall we be most likely to live in harmony and friendly intercourse?

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" In matters of religion I have considered that its free exercise is placed by the constitution, independent of the powers of the general government. I have therefore undertaken, on no occasion, to prescribe the religious exercises suited to it; but have left them as the constitution found them, under the direction or discipline of the state or church authorities acknowledged by the several religious societies.

" The aboriginal inhabitants of these countries I have regarded with the commiseration their history inspires. Endowed with the faculties and the rights of men, breathing an ardent love of liberty and independence, and occupying a country which left them no desire but to be undisturbed, the stream of overflowing population from other regions directed itself on these shores. Without power to divert, or habits to contend against it, they have been overwhelmed by the current, or driven before it. Now reduced within limits too narrow for the hunter state, humanity enjoins us to teach them agriculture and the domestic arts; to encourage them to that industry which alone can enable them to maintain their place in existence, and to prepare them in time for that state of society, which, to bodily comforts, adds the improvement of the mind and morals. We have therefore liberally furnished them with the implements of husbandry and household use; we have placed among them instructors in the arts of first necessity; and they are covered with the ægis of the law against aggressors from among ourselves.

" But the endeavours to enlighten them on the fate which awaits their present course of life, to induce them to exercise their reason, follow its dictates, and change their pursuits with the change of circumstances, have powerful obstacles to encounter. They are combated by the habits of their bodies, prejudices of their minds, ignorance, pride, and the influence of interested and crafty individuals among them, who feel themselves something in the present order of things, and fear to become nothing in any other. These persons inculcate a sanctimonious reverence for the customs of their ancestors; that whatever they did must be done through all time; that reason is a false guide, and to advance under its counsel in their physical, moral, or political condition, is perilous innovation; that their duty is to remain as their Creator made them, ignorance being safety, and knowledge full of danger. In short, my friends, among them also is seen the action and counter-action of good sense and of bigotry. They, too, have their anti-philosophists, who find an interest in keeping things in their present state; who dread reformation, and exert all their faculties to maintain the ascendancy of habit over the duty of improving our reason and obeying its mandates.

" In giving these outlines, I do not mean, fellow citizens, to arrogate to myself the merit of measures. That is due, in the first place, to the reflecting character of our citizens at large, who, by the weight of public opinion, influence and strengthen the public measures. It is due to the sound discretion with which they select from among themselves those to

whom they confide the legislative duties. It is due to the zeal and wisdom of the characters thus selected, who lay the foundation of public happiness in wholesome laws, the execution of which alone remains for others: and it is due to the able and faithful auxiliaries, whose patriotism has associated them with me in the executive functions.

"During this course of administration, and in order to disturb it, the artillery of the Press has been levelled against us, charged with whatever its licentiousness could devise or dare. These abuses of an institution so important to freedom and science are deeply to be regretted, inasmuch as they tend to lessen its usefulness and to sap its safety. They might, perhaps, have been corrected by the wholesome punishments reserved to, and provided by, the laws of the several states against falsehood and defamation; but public duties more urgent press on the time of public servants, and the offenders have therefore been left to find their punishment in the public indignation.

"Nor was it uninteresting to the world that an experiment should be fairly and fully made whether freedom of discussion, unaided by power, is not sufficient for the propagation and protection of truth? whether a Government, conducting itself in the true spirit of its constitution, with zeal and purity, and doing no act which it would be unwilling the whole world should witness, can be written down by falsehood and defamation? The experiment has been tried. You have witnessed the scene. Our fellow-citizens have looked on cool and collected. They saw the latent source from which these outrages proceeded. They gathered around their public functionaries; and when the constitution called them to the decision by suffrage, they pronounced their verdict, honourable to those who had served them, and consolatory to the friend of man, who believes he may be entrusted with the controul of his own affairs.

"No inference is here intended that the laws provided by the States against false and defamatory publications should not be enforced. He who has time renders a service to the public morals and public tranquillity in reforming these abuses by the salutary coercions of the law. But the experiment is noted to prove that, since truth and reason have maintained their ground against false opinions in league with false facts, the press, confined to truth, needs no other legal restraint. The public judgment will correct false reasonings and opinions, on a full hearing of all parties, and no other definite line can be drawn between the inestimable liberty of the press, and its demoralizing licentiousness. If there be still improprieties, which this rule would not restrain, its supplement must be sought in the censorship of public opinion.

"Contemplating the union of sentiment now manifested so generally, as arguing harmony and happiness to our future course, I offer to our country sincere congratulations. With those, too, not yet rallied to the same point, the disposition to do so is gaining strength. Facts are piercing through the veil drawn over them; and

our doubting brethren will at length see that the mass of their fellow-citizens, with whom they cannot yet resolve to act, as to principles and measures, think as they think, and desire what they desire. That our wish, as well as theirs, is that the public efforts may be directed honestly to the public good, that peace be cultivated, civil and religious liberty unassailed, law and order preserved, equality of rights maintained, and that state of property, equal or unequal, which results to every man from his own industry or that of his fathers. When satisfied of these views, it is not in human nature that they should not approve and support them. In the mean time, let us cherish them with patient affection. Let us do them justice, and more than justice, in all competitions of interest; and we need not doubt that truth, reason, and their own interests, will at length prevail; will gather them into the fold of their country, and will complete that entire union of opinion which gives to a nation the blessings of harmony, and the benefit of all its strength.

"I shall now enter on the duties to which my fellow-citizens have again called me, and shall proceed in the spirit of those principles which they have approved. I fear not that any motives of interest may lead me astray; I am sensible of no passion which could seduce me knowingly from the path of justice; but the weakness of human nature, and the limits of my own understanding, will produce errors of judgment sometimes injurious to your interests. I shall need, therefore, all the indulgence I have heretofore experienced; the want of it certainly will not lessen with increasing years. I shall need, too, the favour of that Being in whose hands we are, who led our fathers, as Israel of old, from their native land, and planted them in a country flowing with all the necessaries and comforts of life; who has covered our infancy with his providence, and our riper years with his wisdom and his power; and to whose goodness I ask you to join with me in supplications that he will so enlighten the minds of your servants, guide their councils, and prosper their measures, that whatsoever they do shall result in your good, and shall secure to you the peace, friendship, and approbation, of all nations."

WEST INDIES.

About the middle of February, a French Squadron, with troops on board, arrived at Martinique, from France, and on the 20th invested the Island of Dominica. On the 21st, they took the town of Roseau; the English General Prevost retiring to Fort Rupert. But, in a few days afterwards, having extorted a ransom from the town, they re-embarked, and left the island. This event has created considerable sensation in Great Britain, because it appeared that the West India Islands had been left without naval protection.

One of the French frigates returning with dispatches to Europe was encountered,

tered, near the Bahamas, by the Cleopatra of 32 guns and 190 men, and, notwithstanding her superior force, carrying 46 guns and 350 men, the Cleopatra chased her, and engaged her for three hours. At length, owing to accident, the Cleopatra was obliged to strike.—However, in three days afterwards, both ships fell in with the Leander, of 50 guns, and were taken and carried into Bermuda.

EAST INDIES.

In this quarter of the world new trou-

bles have arisen, from the energy displayed by a new competitor to the English interests, in a native Prince of the name of HOLKAR. Notwithstanding several severe defeats, he succeeded, in August last, in nearly destroying a considerable detachment, under the command of Colonel Monson; and great apprehensions have been entertained for the safety of other scattered divisions of the British army.—Recent accounts report his total defeat.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

At a late Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, a Report from the Committee of City Lands, relative to the improvement and enlargement of Smithfield-market was read, and it was resolved to extend the improvement by making a capital street from the end of Fleet-market to the great north road.

Bloomsbury Square is about to be planted, and a cenotaph placed in a pyramidal centre, at the expence of the Duke of Bedford, to the memory of his illustrious ancestor Lord William Russell; and a rostral column is to be erected in Tavistock Square, to the memory of Admiral Russell, who defeated the French fleet off La Hogue, in 1692.

A new bridge is about to be built in the place of the old broken one which has so long disgraced Hyde Park.

An Infirmary for the diseases of the eye, under the care of Mr. Wathen Phipps, has been opened in Nassau-street, Soho; and another for diseases of the eye and ear, has been instituted in the City, under the care of Mr. Sanders.

It is hoped that the following resolutions may be at this time particularly acceptable, as containing a statement of the judgment of a public institution on the subject of the late unfavourable report respecting the Cow-pock.—Among the Resolutions adopted at the Quarterly Court of the Original Vaccine Pock Institution, in Broad-street, Golden-square, were the following: That it appears, from the numerous reports which have been transmitted or attested by the members of the Medical Establishment from abroad, from our own country, and from their own experience, that the proportion of failures in the Cow-pock Inoculation to give security against the Small-pox, which have been published, does not amount to more than fifty out of 250,000 vaccinated persons.—That it does not appear on examination of the published reports of these failures, and the investigation of many of them by the medical establishment of this Institution, that ten have been substantiated by admis-

sible and adequate evidence.—That it seems more than probable, that all or many even of the admitted failures, according to the evidence produced, are liable to be deceptions, on the same grounds as in the asserted cases of the occurrences of the small-pox subsequent to the small-pox.—That, considering that the cow-pock inoculation has been the cause of producing an affection which practitioners in the first instances in general had not previously seen, and the history of which was so little known, and considering the greater deceptions than in the small-pox inoculation to which practitioners are exposed, it was to have been expected that a much greater proportion of supposed failures would have occurred.—That it does not appear that a single instance has occurred of the small-pox, subsequent to the cow-pock, during more than five years practice at this institution; for, on enquiry, two instances which were said to be such were found to be inadmissible cases: viz. one of them on account of the supposed cow-pock preceding being only a local affection; and in the other, that it was only proved that there was a local affection from the variolous inoculation.—That the numerous instances of exposure of vaccinated persons to the small-pox since the commencement of the practice in January 1799, and likewise of repeated re-inoculation with small-pox matter at this institution, and which have been communicated, establish the fact, that a person who has really gone through the cow-pock is incapable of the small-pox, on as firm ground as the fact of variolous inoculation giving security against the small-pox.—That considering the novelty of the practice of vaccine inoculation, and that it has not been performed in many instances, after such a mode as might give the greatest chance of security, it is advisable to take precautionary measures with many who have been inoculated, or who shall undergo the practice in future.—That the tests of patients who have been inoculated being secure, are, exposure to effluvia and contact

with persons in the small-pox, inoculation with small-pox matter, and re-inoculation with vaccine matter. But, for reasons set forth in a memoir read at the quarterly meeting by Dr. Pearson, the repetition of re-inoculation with vaccine matter is a preferable test; for, it does not appear, from abundant evidence brought forward by the experience of Dr. Pearson, that a person who has gone through the cow-pock is susceptible of it a second time.—That such practitioners as are desirous of seeing proofs of the proposition last stated, that a second inoculation for the cow-pock is an equally decisive test of the question of the susceptibility of a vaccinated person to take the small pox as inoculation with variolous matter, be invited to attend at the Institution for that purpose.—That although it is probable, from the amount of the deaths by the small-pox in the Bills of Mortality in two preceding years, viz. in 1803, of 1202; and in 1804, of 622, that the proportion of deaths by that disease has been diminished by vaccine inoculation; yet it does not appear justifiable to draw this conclusion positively at present; because, in former years, previously to the new practice, even a still smaller proportion occurred by small-pox, viz. in 1795, there were only 1040; in 1797, there were only 522; and in 1799 there were 1111; therefore that it will require at least five successive years of vaccine practice to draw a just inference.—That Dr. Pearson be requested to allow the Memoir on the State of the Practice of Vaccination, and on the conduct of it, to be printed, in order to quiet the minds of many families disturbed by the late unfavourable reports. That the medical establishment continue their practice of registering their observations, as the most likely means to reduce to certainty the vaccine practice as a prophylactic of the small pox.—That although the conduct of this Institution, under the economical management of the treasurers and the trustees, has been such, that the subscriptions hitherto have been sufficient to defray the expences without requesting additional aid from the present supporters; yet, to accomplish the objects of the Institution to their full extent, it will be requisite that farther contributions be requested from the Public, and that the present subscribers, particularly, be respectfully solicited to use their interest for that purpose.—The number inoculated since the last report, amounts to 2337. All persons, with or without letters of recommendation, are admitted for inoculation every Tuesday and Friday, at one o'clock.—It should be observed, that, for the accommodation of provincial subscribers and correspondents, the Postmasters General have liberally granted permission for letters to come and return postage-free, provided they are addressed to Mr. Sancho, Secretary to the Original Vaccine Pock Institution, Broad-street, Golden-square, and are

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At Upper Dunstable-house, Richmond,
aged 46, *Dame Dinah*, the wife of Sir Robert
Baker, bart. She was the daughter and only
child of George Hayley, esq. alderman and
M. P. for the city of London, and niece to
the celebrated John Wilkes. To a most
conscientious discharge of every social and
domestic duty—of affection as a wife—of
tenderness as a parent—was added a firm and
unshaken piety towards God; while, in her
intercourse with the world, her conduct was
marked with that sterling good sense, correct
judgment, rigid integrity, sweetness of tem-
per

per, propriety and suavity of manners, which rendered her the object of general esteem and regard. A gradual decay, which for many months she bore with exemplary fortitude, patience, and resignation, terminated the days of this amiable pattern of conjugal and parental affection.

At his Lordship's house in Hertford street, May-Fair, in her 9th year, *Lady Charlotte Bingham*, second daughter of the Earl of Lucan.

In James-street, Westminster, *William Benford*, *esq.*

In an apoplectic fit, at his lodgings at Brompton, *Mr. William Robinson*, 35 years apothecary to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, but who had retired, a few years ago, on account of ill health.

In Queen square, aged 83, *Mrs. Pepys*, widow of Charles Pepys, *esq.* of Impington, Cambridgeshire.

At his house in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, aged 98, *Thomas Pratt*, *esq.* brother to the late and uncle to the present Earl Camden. He was appointed, in October, 1765, one of the clerks of the Treasury, and keeper of the papers and records of the Treasury; and was, at his death, one of the three chief clerks of the Treasury.

At his house near the Mall, Hammer-smith, *Captain Joshua Gregory*, paymaster of the Royal Westminster militia.

In St James's-street, aged 77, *Daniel Draper*, *esq.* formerly second in council at Bombay, in the East Indies.

Lady Fawcett, widow of Dr. George Stinton, chancellor of Lincoln, who died in 1783, married to the late Lieutenant-general Sir William Fawcett, K. B. while Adjutant-general, 1786. She has left all she received from the Doctor to his relations; all from the General to his; and divided her own fortune between her own relations and the General's.

At Bromley, in his 87th year, *Richard Daling*, *esq.*

At Newington Green, in her 19th year, *Miss Susannah Esdaile*, second daughter of James Esdaile, *esq.* of Upminster, Essex.

At an obscure lodging in Whitechapel, at the age of 81, *Mr. R. Weston*, who, it is said, for fifty years never suffered his room to be cleaned. One hundred guineas were found in a brown paper parcel; and he is supposed to have possessed 3000*l.* in the funds.

At Hadley, in his 90th year, *the Rev. David Garrow*, the father of Counsellor Garrow.

At the Small-pox Hospital, Pancras, *Dr. W. Woodville*, who had been physician to that institution fourteen years.

C. Tyrrell Morgan, *esq.* one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and chairman of the quarter sessions in the county of Gloucester.

At his chambers in Gray's Inn, *Mr. B. Way*, aged 78.

At the house of W. Morland, *esq.* Pall Mall, aged 85, *Mrs. Mills*, relict of A. Mills,

esq. of Greenwich, and mother of Mrs. Morland.

In Weymouth-street, *Mrs. Sumner*, relict of R. Sumner, *esq.* of Devonshire-place.

At Chester-place, Lambeth, *the Hon. Mrs. Roper*, lady of the Hon. P. Roper.

In Devonshire-place, *Sir Walter Rawlinson*, *knt.* of Stowlangtoft, in Suffolk, and partner in the firm of Ladbroke, Rawlinson, and Co. bankers, Bank-buildings. He was formerly an alderman, but had resigned his gown some years.

At the house of Alexander Arnaud, *esq.* Love-lane, *William Trotter*, *esq.*

In South-street, Finsbury-square, *Samuel Worthington*, *esq.* late of Jefferies square.

At Croom's Hill, Greenwich, *Charles James*, *esq.* one of the directors of the Sun Fire Office.

At Stamford Hill, *Joseph Bramley*, *esq.*

At his son's house, Dean-street, Soho, *Gaven Hamilton*, *esq.* of Killeleagh Castle, county of Down, Ireland.

At Knightsbridge, *Mrs. Marsh*, wife of W. Marsh, *esq.*

At his house, Crown-street, Bishopsgate-street, *Mr. Joseph Badman*, cheesemonger, aged 33. His loss, so severely felt by his widow, was increased by the misfortune she had to sustain by the loss of her elder child on the day of the funeral of her husband. To add to the affliction she already felt, she was doomed to bear the loss of her only remaining child in similar circumstances; for, on the funeral of her eldest she was left childless. Seldom it is we have to record so melancholy a recital in such peculiar circumstances; for, from no peculiar distemper but the mere occurring maladies we all sustain, has she thus been deprived of husband and children.

In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, in consequence of an attack of the spasmodic gout in his stomach, *John Scudamore*, *esq.* of Kentchurch, in the county of Hereford, and one of the representatives of the city of Hereford in the present and preceding Parliament, having been elected in the year 1796 in the place of his father, who died a few weeks after he had been returned a sixth time. Descended from a long line of ancestors, who have successively fulfilled the most important provincial offices with integrity and honour, this gentleman did credit to his birth and his connections. In public life he was invariably distinguished by a steady attachment to those principles on which the admired constitution of this country was founded at the glorious revolution. He supported no measure which added to the burthens, or diminished the liberties, of the people; nor was he deterred by severe indisposition from adding his last vote in favour of that great and triumphant national cause—the detection and exposure of the most flagrant abuses in one of the highest departments of the state. In private life he conciliated the esteem and respect

respect of every party: His education was classical, correct, and elegant; his opinions were liberal, and free from prejudice; his manners polished, and highly insinuating. The regrets which will follow the loss of such a character, cannot be confined to the immediate circle of his own acquaintance; they must extend to all who are competent to appreciate worth, and willing to acknowledge it. He married, May 3, 1797, Lucy, only daughter of the late James Walwyn, esq. M. P. for Hereford, and has left by her a son and heir, now in the eighth year of his age. His lady died in child-bed, February 24, 1798. Mr. Scudamore's mother was the Miss Westcomb, whose interesting letters form part of the Correspondence of Richardson, lately published by Mrs. Barbauld.

[*Further particulars of the late Hon. Mrs. Boswell, whose death is mentioned at p. 279 of this volume.*—She was the only daughter of William Evelyn Glanville, esq. of St. Clere, in Ightham, Kent; married to the Admiral in December, 1742, and had by him three sons and two daughters; of whom two of the former died, and the youngest, George Evelyn, succeeded to the title of Viscount Falmouth; and the two daughters, Frances married to the Hon. John Levison Gower, brother to Earl Gower, and Elizabeth married to the late Duke of Beaufort. Of this lady Mr. Boswell says, "Her manners were the most agreeable, and her conversation the best of any lady with whom he had the happiness of being acquainted." Nor is he singular in his opinion. Her mind was cultivated by reading the best authors and the conversation of men of letters; and the inscription on her husband's monument in Penkevill church, Cornwall, was composed by her. Of the spirit of this lady, the following anecdote is related. During the memorable contest between Keppel and Palliser, the mob in the interest of the former stopped before her house, and insisted upon its being illuminated. She resisted this demand; and putting her head out of the window, exclaimed, "Why should I light for the man who did not engage the French, when my husband beat them?" Rosedale, at the entrance of Richmond from Kew, her ladyship's property, devolves to her son, the Earl of Falmouth. It was formerly occupied by Thomson, the author of *The Seasons*, who was interred in Richmond church. The table he wrote on, his chair, and cane, are still preserved in the house. Her remains were interred with due solemnity in the vault which contains those of the gallant admiral, at St. Michael-Penkevill church, near Truro.

[*Further particulars of the late Earl of Massareene, whose death is noticed at p. 306 of this volume.*—The Earl of Massareene, in his early days, figured very conspicuously in the walks of fashion. When making the grand tour, soon after his coming into possession of his family titles and estates, his Lordship unfor-

tunately at Paris became acquainted with a native of Tripoli in Syria, who, from his artful sophistry, prevailed upon the noble Lord to co-operate with him in a plan he had formed of supplying the kingdom of France with the article of salt, to be brought from the coasts of Syria; and held out such apparent advantages to be derived from it, as induced the credulous young nobleman to enter into engagements for the payment of such sums of money as might be necessary for the accomplishment of the object. In a very short time after, the Syrian adventurer set sail for Tripoli; and returned to Paris, in due course of time, with such flattering accounts of the success of the expedition, as led Lord Massareene to plunge himself into those calamities which proved the bane of the comforts which, from his noble birth he had a just right to expect. After being some years confined in the Grand Chatelet at Paris, in a most unpleasant situation to a man of any rank in life, the natural love of liberty so far prevailed as to lead his Lordship to lay a plan for his escape to his native country; but the carriage which was waiting for his reception was kept so long hovering about the prison that it caused suspicion among the gaol-keepers. His Lordship was apprehended just as he was entering the carriage, and immediately sent into a dungeon many feet below the surface of the river Seine, upon which the Chatelet is built. He remained there in such a state of wretchedness that his beard grew to a most immoderate length, and rendered him a striking picture of the vicissitudes of human life. He was married twice at Paris, and afterwards at St. Peter's, Cornhill, Aug. 19, 1789. His lady died at Greenwich, in October, 1800.

[*Further particulars of Miss Mary Mallitt, whose death is mentioned in vol. 17, p. 302.*—She was born in the year 1780, at Lowestoft. Her parents are people who derive more respect from the decency of their manners and their integrity than from their station in life. Mr. Mallitt, who is a taylor and shop-keeper, gave his daughter such an education as he considered suitable to her situation. When eleven years old she was sent to a school at Norwich, where, while at play with some of her companions, she received a blow on her breast, which is supposed to have laid the foundation of those complaints, which at length carried her off, in the bloom of life. From this time, she began to devote a great portion of her leisure to study, reading the best authors she could procure, and was particularly fond of corresponding with her female acquaintances. Her genius now began to assume a character which indicated the possession of talents considerably above mediocrity; but it was not till about the year 1799 that her uncommon thirst of knowledge so clearly manifested itself. Though three out of the four remaining years of her life were passed in confinement by sickness, yet

yet this was no obstacle to her studies; for her mind was constantly serene, her intellectual powers clear and strong, and her resolution undaunted. Day and night she pursued her favorite occupation, seldom getting more than four, and often not more than two, hours' rest, out of the twenty four. While she was confined to her bed, her father, who has made no inconsiderable progress in sciences not often cultivated by persons in his station, in order to soothe the weary hours of illness, became her instructor in the Hebrew language, of which, in less than half a year, she made herself complete mistress. With equal ease she attained a sufficient acquaintance with the Greek to enable her to read the testament in that language with great facility. Among her bequests was Dawson's Lexicon, in the margin of which she had written the English significations of all the Latin phrases; this she left to her father. She was, however, far from confining herself to the study of languages; she possessed an accurate knowledge of the theory of anatomy, having attentively perused the best anatomical works she could procure. Geography and astronomy did not escape her notice; the latter was one of her favorite pursuits. She perfectly understood the motions of the heavenly bodies, and could converse fluently on the subject. Her ardent mind, which at a very early period of her life had been susceptible of impressions of piety, often vented its fervors in verse, of which Dr. Watts's hymns appear to have been the prototype. Many of these productions are written in short-hand, of which she understood two systems; her indefatigable mind attempting every branch of knowledge which fell in her way. From what has already been said, it will appear that this extraordinary young woman made the greatest part of her proficiency in knowledge in the school of affliction. The most exquisite sufferings she underwent, were borne with the greatest patience and resignation; and her volatile disposition even seemed at times to render her insensible to pain. In August, 1803, she was so much recovered as to be able to take a journey to Lopham, in Norfolk, to visit a relation. From that place she wrote to her parents, to inform them what good effects the change of air had produced, and that she was able to walk into the fields to see the reapers; but before the letter reached them, she was conveyed home in such a state that her dissolution was hourly expected. From this time till her end, her pains were inexpressible; but her patience kept pace with her sufferings, and exhorting those around her to "fight the good fight," she resigned her spirit into the hands of her maker, on the 29th of January, 1804.

[Further particulars of Mr. Edwin, whose death is mentioned at page 306.] He was born at Bath, in 1772, and remained under the

care of a tender mother till he was twelve years old, at which period his father (whose fame as an actor has been universally allowed) sent him to an academy in Surry, where he received a most liberal education. Here the suavity of his manners and openness of his heart gained him the affection of all his school-fellows; the friendship of many of whom continued to the day of his death. After remaining at school some years, his father took him home, resolved to comply with his son's wish, by introducing him on the stage. His first appearance was at the Haymarket Theatre, in the part of Tittle, in the "Fitch of Bacon;" and so well did he justify his father's expectation, that that excellent comedian exclaimed, with rapture, at the conclusion of the farce, "that his son Jack was worth twenty of himself!" Mr. Colman immediately engaged him for the season, but kindly released him from his articles at the request of Lord Barrymore, whose partiality to Edwin's mode of acting induced him to solicit his assistance in superintending the stage management at his private theatre at Wargrave. The acceptance of this offer was not generally approved of by Edwin's friends: but, however perilous the situation might have been to a young man of little thought, to him it proved the happiest occurrence of his life. Instead of dissipating beyond his means, he studied, by a modest unassuming converse with men of fashion, to familiarize himself in all the accomplishments of polished life. This he effected; but he did still more—he gained the affections of Miss Richards (the present Mrs. Edwin), a lady whose personal beauties are only exceeded by her mental endowments, and love for the object of her affections. Soon after his marriage with this lady, he quitted Wargrave, and played with great success in several provincial theatres in England till 1797, when he went to Ireland, in consequence of an invitation from the conductors of the private theatre in Dublin to Mrs. Edwin. At the expiration of this engagement he returned to England, and joined the company at Cheltenham, where he remained but a short time, the managers of the Bath theatre offering him an advantageous engagement. The justly earned fame both he and his wife acquired at Bath attracted the notice of the Dublin manager, who engaged them at the commencement of the present season. When his professional duties permitted, he occasionally employed himself in translating and adapting pieces for the stage, and the public will, perhaps, be surprised to hear that the play of the Stranger was principally translated by him, though completed by its present avowed author. At the request of Mr. Johnstone, he was induced to write the song called "Paddy's Description of Pizarro," which has generally been attributed to the pen of that gentleman himself.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

•• Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

An Association for the mutual insurance of cargoes or freights of ships, denominated the Northumbrian Cargo Club, has been established in North Shields.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament, for an act for inclosing the waste grounds called Dyer's-green moor or common, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland, and county of Durham.

Married] At Newcastle, Mr. William Elliot, to Miss Alice Rutherford.—Mr. William Bell, builder, to Mrs. Blenkinsopp, of Pandon Bank.

At North Shields, Mr. John Taylor, ship-owner, to Miss Susannah Storey.—Mr. Nicholas Forster, to Mrs. Coulthard, of Preston, near North Shields.

At Eyemouth, W. Willoughby, esq. town-clerk of Berwick-on-Tweed, to Miss Hogg.

At Sunderland, Mr. Matthew Cock, to Miss Jane Christie.

At South Shields, Mr. William Holmes, ship-owner, to Miss Jefferson.—Mr. William Greenwell, to Miss Ord.

Died.] At Barnard Castle, Durham, in his 74th year, Timothy Hullock, esq. father of John Hullock, esq. barrister at law, and recorder of Berwick.

At Durham, aged seventy-four, Mr. Charles Morin, lately an eminent dancing-master in that city and neighbourhood.—At the Castle, Mrs. Wallace, housekeeper to the Bishop.—Mrs. Garth, wife of Mr. William Garth, grocer.—Aged 58, Mr. Nicholas Andrews, tallow-chandler.—Aged 38, Mr. William Paxton, master of the City Tavern, and a serjeant in Major Mowbray's yeomanry cavalry.

At Newcastle, Mr. George Jefferson, aged 65.—Mr. John Forster, tanner.—Mrs. Margaret Waitell, wife of Mr. Thomas Waitell, collector of excise.—Mr. Christopher Forster, butcher.—Mrs. Margaret Walton, wife of Mr. John Walton.

Of a mortification, Joseph Wood, esq. of Embleton, late a major in the Northumberland militia, in which he served thirty years. His open, candid, sincere disposition and integrity of manners gained him the esteem of his brother-officers and the love of the privates.

At Berwick, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. R. Thompson, cooper.—Mrs. M'Kenzie, wife of Mr. John M'Kenzie, linen-draper.—Suddenly, Mr. W. Embleton, bookseller.—Mrs. Tough, wife of the Rev. Mr. Tough.

MONTHLY MAG, No. 128.

—Mr. Thomas Short, of the Crown and Anchor Inn.

At Alnwick, Mr. Marshall, minister to a church of Scotch seceders, over which he had presided thirty-nine years, and had outlived the whole of his original congregation excepting one man.

At Whickham, in her 89th year, Mrs. Blenkinsopp, relict of the late George Blenkinsopp, esq.

In his 60th year, Mr. James Whitfield, parish-clerk of Pettington Hallgarth, near Durham.

At Rothbury, aged 71, Mr. James Elliot, mason.

At Burdon, near Darlington, Moorcroft Waitell, esq.

Aged 60, Robert Collins, esq. of Pettef Green, many years governor of Cape Coast Castle, in Africa.

At Merryshields, aged 80, William Sander-son, esq. of Healy.

At Eyemouth, Captain Patrick M'Clarran, late of the 81st regiment.

At Bishop Auckland, aged 51, Mrs. Sarah Orton.

At Felton, aged 70, Mrs. Ann Mather, aunt to Mr. James Robinson, woollen-draper, of Newcastle.

At Sunderland, aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Cais.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Amelia Irvin, daughter of the late Mr. William Irvin, of Sunderland.

At Windlestone, Durham, Miss D. Eden, fourth daughter of Sir John Eden, Bart.

At Cronewell, Durham, Edward Surtees, esq. aged 76.

At South Shields, aged seven years, Miss Fairles, daughter of Nicholas Fairles, esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

On the 23d of March, the main band seam of coal was got at the new colliery called William-Pit, near the sea-shore at Bransty, Whitehaven, the property of Lord Lowther. The diameter of the pit is fifteen feet; it is hollow, and formed into three divisions; two for drawing coals at the same time, and one for pumping water. William-Pit is situated about seven or eight hundred yards from the ships, and a waggon-road is preparing, which, in several places, will be raised above the old surface twelve or fourteen feet, in order to keep on the level line of the north wall or shipping place. When completed, one horse will convey two or three waggons at the same time; and, in addition to this convenience, it will form a very

handsome ornament. The depth of the most workable seams is as follows: at about 72 fathoms, the Bannock-band seam, 7 feet 8 inches thick; at 92 fathoms, main-band seam, 21 feet thick; and it is intended to be continued down to 137 fathoms; low seam, which is 7 feet 6 inches thick.

The Society of Arts have voted Mr. Curwen, of Workington, a gold medal for his method of cutting beans green, which materially facilitates the getting of the wheat well and early into the ground. The beans were ready to cut by the 10th, but were delayed by the weather till the 20th of August, and weighed four stone nine pounds and a half the Winchester bushel.

Mr. Hodgson, of Causey-foot, near Kefwick, has an ewe living which is either 32 or 33 years of age, which has had a lamb annually for twenty-nine years. In 1803, she was so late as the 12th of August; but last year, at the usual time, in April. This surprising animal is quite blind.

Married. At Egremont, Mr. Richard Smith, miller, to Miss Margaret Poole, daughter of Mr. John Poole, of the Paper Mills.

At Bolton, near Wigton, Mr. John Stead, of that place, coal viewer, to Miss Mary Fordiff, of Low Row.

At Maryport, Captain Gregg, of the Unerrig, of that port, to Miss Agnes Johnston.

At Crosthwaite, Kefwick, Mr. John Ashburner, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Mr. J. Jackson, of Kirbeck, near Ravenglass.

Died. At Carlisle, Mr. Robert M'Vite, aged 87.—Mr. Ambrose Graham, aged 84.—Mrs. Campbell, aged 66.—Mrs. Margaret Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, hatter. She retired to bed in good health, and was found dead in the morning.—Mrs. Bates, aged 95.—Mrs. Beattie, aged 84.—Miss Jane Forster, aged 44.

At Longtown, Mrs. Routledge, wife of Mr. Edward Routledge.

At Pennyhill, near Carlisle, Mr. John Brown, farmer, aged 79.

At Great Crimbles, aged 77, Mrs. Curwen, relict of Mr. Thomas Curwen. She went to bed at night apparently in good health, and was found dead the following morning.

At Grayrigg, near Kendal, aged 90, the Rev. John Hastewell, who had been sixty years incumbent of that parish.

At Long Park, Scaleby, Mr. John Johnston, farmer, aged 67.

Suddenly, near Calder Abbey, Joseph Tiffin Senhouse, esq. in the 46th year of his age.

Mrs. Lightfoot, wife of Mr. John Lightfoot, Abbey Holme, aged 56.

At Bridge Mill, near Wigton, aged 43, Mr. Joseph Hetherington.

At Workington, suddenly, Mr. J. C. Uvedale, pier-master at Harrington.—Aged 61, Mr. Joseph Stamper, surgeon.—Mr.

Grave Wilson, ship-carpenter.—Aged 27, Miss Fearon, daughter of Mr. John Fearon, At Seaton, aged 75, Mrs. Bowness.

At Maryport, John Morrison, esq. aged 56. At Whitehaven, Mrs. Sandwick.—Mr.

John Harris, aged 81.—Mr. John Donaldson, smith, aged 29.—Mr. David Edger, aged 75.—Mr. Richardson, widow, aged 87. Mrs. Jane Thompson, aged 58.—Mrs. Elizabeth Tyson.

At Kefwick, Mr. Thomas Williamson, on the same day that he completed his 81st year.

At Swallowhurst, in Bootle, aged 85, Mr. Robert Pickthall.

At Petteral Green, Robert Collins, esq. aged 60.

At Kendal, aged 86, Mr. William Partington, formerly a mole-catcher, by which profession he had acquired upwards of two thousand pounds.—Mr. William Brockbank, mate of the ship Aurora, of Lancaster.

At Strickland Settle, near Kendal, aged 67, Mr. Thomas Philipson; his wife, Mrs. Isabel Philipson, aged 69; and their son, Mr. Thomas Philipson, aged 40; all in the space of about three weeks.

Aged 67, Mrs. Frances Burrow, widow of the late Arthur Burrow, esq. of Kirkby Lonsdale.

At Cockermouth, aged 55, Mr. William Winder, grocer and druggist.—Aged 69, Mrs. Jane Stainton.

At Workington, Mr. John Watson, second lieutenant in the grenadier company of the Workington volunteers.

At Dearham, in his 78th year, Mr. Thomas Walker, formerly of Kefwick.

At Egremont, Mrs. Blencow, a maiden lady, in her 63d year.

At Nunwicke Hall, near Great Salkeld, Mrs. Rickerdon, mother of William Rickerdon, esq. of Hunter's Hall.

Mr. Joshua Finlinton, of Ellerbeck, in Brigham. He was walking out, accompanied by a young girl, when he was seized with a dizziness in his head, and staggered into an adjacent rivulet. The girl being unable to lift him out, he was unfortunately drowned before assistance could be obtained. He was far advanced in years, of exemplary life and manners, and highly esteemed by a numerous acquaintance.

YORKSHIRE.

The managers of the Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society, at Leeds, state, that the expences arising from the purchase of eleven hundred blankets lately distributed to the poor of that town, have not only exhausted the funds of that charity, but have left it responsible for a considerable sum, and that, unless some additional aid be afforded, they shall be under the necessity of suspending the operations of the society till the regular subscriptions have discharged the debt. They trust, however, that the necessity of recurring to this painful measure will be prevented.

ed by the liberality of the public keeping pace with the demands of the objects of the society's charity, particularly at this time, when the high price of provisions, and the sickly situation of many poor families, place them so much in need of assistance from those who have the power to give it. Those who have so generously contributed to furnish the indigent with comfortable bedding, ought to be informed, that the distribution of blankets having been completed, from eight hundred to one thousand families are now enjoying the benefits of their bounty.

The long wished for communication between the port of Hull, and the towns of Doncaster, Rotherham, Sheffield, Barnsley, &c. with Liverpool, is at length effected, by the completion of the Dearne and Dove and Rochdale canals; so that vessels may now pass from the eastern coast by the rivers Humber and Don, the Dearne and Dove and Barnsley canals, and the upper Calder navigation to Halifax, and from thence by the Rochdale canal and Lancashire navigations, to Manchester and Liverpool.—The Dearne and Dove canal, in respect to locks, bridges, aqueducts, &c. all built of the best Ashler stone, is equal, if not superior, to any canal in the kingdom. The locks are large enough to admit vessels of from fifty to sixty tons burthen. About 140,000 tons of coals, and a great variety of other important articles, have already passed upon this canal since it was opened; and the trade between the populous county of Lancaster and the West-Riding of the county of York, is likely to be much increased by this very interesting connexion, by canals, of the rivers Don and Calder with the Mersey navigation and the Western coast.

A spring, that has the power of decomposing or petrifying moss and other vegetables, has been discovered near Clifton, in the parish of Conisbro'. It is strongly impregnated with a calcareous earth. A gentleman of Clifton is trying several experiments with the water. By introducing the vitriolic acid in a quart of water, he collected, by filtration, fifteen grains of lime, deducting a proper portion for the sulphureous part of the vitriolic acid.

The first stone has been laid for a new sessions house and house of correction, intended to be built at Beverley, for the East Riding of this county.

Married.] Near Barnsley, Mr. Thomas Lister, to Ann Moxon. The ceremony took place during divine service, in consequence of a gentleman beckoning to the clergyman with his finger, which was returned by the same motion; he then left the pulpit and his sermon unfinished, to the great surprise of the congregation. The clergyman was informed, in a low tone, that a couple wanted to be married; who replied, it

could not be done that day, they must come to-morrow. "Then, Sir (said the gentleman), they shall go to Bradford."—At length, however, the parties were married, and the clergyman returned to conclude his sermon, and made a long apology to his hearers for detaining them so long.

At Northallerton, William Welbank, esq. of Hull, to Miss Mary Ann Hirst, daughter of Mr. Hirst.

At Thornhill, Mr. William Richardson, an eminent clothier, to Miss Mary Dickin-son, of Flockton Moor.

At Halifax, Mr. Lancelot Taylor, of Manchester, to Miss Betsy Carpmeal, youngest daughter of Mr. Carpmeal, of Halifax.—Mr. Greenroyd, tanner, of Wheatley, to Miss Shay.

Mr. Michael Milton, attorney at law, Pontefract, to Miss Routhwaite, daughter of Mr. Richard Routhwaite, of Ledsham.

At Hull, Charles E. Broadley, esq. merchant, to Miss Willock, daughter of the late Alexander Willock, esq. of Bedford-square, London.

At Bilton, Captain Croft, of the Royal Navy, son of Stephen Croft, esq. of Stillington, to Miss Plumer, daughter of Hall Plumer, esq.

At Scarborough, William Pearse, esq. lieutenant colonel of the 15th infantry, to Miss Thomas, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas, rector of Kirby Misperton.

Died.] The Rev. John Waller, upwards of forty years curate of Ingleton.

At Scarborough, aged 41, Mrs. Tindall, wife of Robert Tindall, esq.—Mr. Thomas Davison, many years a captain in the Baltic trade.—Mr. George Sellars.—Mrs. Huntrifs, relict of the late Joseph Huntrifs, esq.—Aged 71, Mr. Richard Woodall, post-master.—Aged 81, Mr. Robert Burn.

At York, aged 65, Mr. Jonathan Storr, watchmaker.—Mr. John Shaw, brewer.—Aged 63, Mr. John Hooker.—Aged 38, Mr. William Scruton, of the Duke of Cumberland Coffee-house, and late proprietor of the Exhibition Room, Little Blake-street.—Mr. William Farmer, brother to Mr. Farmer, attorney at law.—In his 33d year, John Ory, esq. inspector of taxes.—Aged 85, Mrs. Frances Gill, wife of the late Mr. Edmund Gill.—Mrs. Jewitt, wife of Mr. William Jewitt.—Aged 27, Mr. George Forth, a private in the York volunteer corps.—Mr. Ralph Sedgwick, linen-draper.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Stringer, relict of Mr. Stringer, attorney.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Hodgson, wife of Mr. William Hodgson, merchant.—Mrs. Shephard, relict of the late Mr. Shephard.

At Leeds, in his 62d year, Henry Hall, esq. one of the aldermen of that place. He served the office of mayor in 1797.—In the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Dally, relict of Sr. George Dally, esq. She has bequeathed one thousand

thousand pounds to the charitable institutions of Leeds in the following proportions:—five hundred pounds to the infirmary; two hundred pounds to the Sunday schools; two hundred pounds to Mr. Jenkinson's alms-houses at Mill Hill; and one hundred pounds to a school at Woodhouse for the education of poor children.

Miss Popplewell, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Markland, wife of Edward Markland, esq. one of the aldermen of the borough.

At Pontefract Lane, near Leeds, Mr. Clark, the first inventor of the art of dying cotton-wool scarlet.

Aged 67, the Rev. Edward Carne, A.M. vicar of Aberford and Thorner, curate of Saxton, prebend of Fenton, in the cathedral church of York, and in the collegiate church of Ripon.

Aged 72, Mrs. Anna Parker, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Parker, of Swinefleet, near Howden, whom she survived only ten months. A little time previous to her death, she desired that black gowns should be given to twenty of the poorest widows in Swinefleet, which has accordingly been since done.

At Pocklington, in the prime of life, Mrs. Ruth Rogerfon, wife of Mr. William Rogerfon, jun.—Aged 49, Mr. Peter Clubley, grocer and draper.

At Beverley, Mrs. Beverley, wife of William Beverley, esq. and eldest daughter of William Coltman, esq. late of Leeds.—John Foster, M.D. aged 35.

At Halifax, Mrs. Gregory, wife of Mr. Gregory, grocer and druggist.—Mr. James Turner, saddler.—Mr. Thomas Halden, ironmonger and hardwareman, and a lieutenant in the Halifax volunteers.

At Hull, aged 58, Mr. John Brown, confectioner.—Aged 32, Mrs. Amy Simpson, wife of Mr. William Simpson, builder.—Aged 54, Mr. Francis Browne, linguist.—Aged 67, Mr. Wm. Crompton.—Aged 83, the Rev. J. Bourne, 36 years master of the charter-house of Hull, and rector of Kirby Underdale, in the East Riding.—Aged 41, Mr. Joseph Parkinson, druggist.—Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. Thomas Marshall, salt merchant. Suddenly, Mrs. Hentig, wife of John William Hentig, esq. Her death was so awfully sudden, as to impress every thinking mind with the deepest sense of the precarious tenure upon which we hold our earthly existence. Mrs. Hentig had not in the least degree departed from that moderation in diet which she carried almost to a system. Her temper, naturally mild, had not been at all agitated; and the state of her health had long been good. She had quitted the family circle, after dinner, with a smile, characteristic of her amiable disposition; her carriage was ordered for an excursion to her house in the country; and a very short space of time had elapsed, before accident, or rather Providence, conducted one of her dearest relatives

to the room, on the floor of which she was stretched, lifeless, though still warm. She appeared to have expired instantaneously, without a pang. The expression of the features was not any way altered; not a muscle contracted, nor any part of her dress disturbed. Medical assistance was immediately admitted, but without effect. The moral of such a history is too striking, and comes too closely home to the breast of every one, to need that we should dwell upon it. The eulogium of this lamented lady is graven, in stronger language than we can command, on the hearts of her numerous friends; and the grief of her surviving relatives is proportionate to the afflicting loss which they have sustained—a loss which they alone can duly estimate.

At Rufwarp, near Whitby, Mrs. Holt, wife of Mr. Thomas Holt, of that place, and daughter of the late Isaac Flockton, esq. of Hawsker House.

At his brother's house at Gomerfall, Mr. James Knowles, of London, merchant, having survived his marriage little more than a fortnight.

At Sheffield, aged 74, Mrs. Settle, wife of Mr. T. Settle, merchant.—Mr. John Hague, of the Falcon public-house.—Mrs. Cliff, wife of Mr. Cliff, flax-dresser.—Suddenly, Mr. S. Sayner.—Aged 81, Mrs. Ashline, relict of Mr. Robert Ashline, merchant.—Aged 31, Mr. Richard Flower, merchant.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Southerne, relict of Mr. Southerne, cooper.—Mrs. Collice.—Mrs. Mary Brett, relict of Mr. John Brett.—In his 54th year, Mr. John Mower.—Aged 65, Mr. Gallymore.

At Springfield, near Sheffield, Mr. T. Hoyland, merchant.

At Halifax, Mr. Joseph Farrer, who served under Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt, and behaved in a most gallant manner in the engagement before Alexandria, where he lost his arm, from which injury he never perfectly recovered.

Mrs. Dyson, relict of John Dyson, esq. late of Clay House.—Mrs. Tattersall, widow of the late Mr. William Tattersall.

At Storpney-Thorp, Francis Fauquie, esq.

At Worsborough, near Barnsley, Mrs. Edmunds, wife of Francis Edmunds, esq. in whom the poor lost a liberal benefactress.

At Hesse, aged 82, Mrs. Johnson, relict of the late Edward Johnson, esq.

At Whitby, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Margaret Middleton, widow of the late Robert Middleton, esq.—Aged 66, Mrs. Prickett, wife of Marmaduke Prickett, esq. of Bridlington, and daughter of the late Rev. William Buck, of Church Enton, near Tadcaster.—Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Hall, of Prior Pot, near Malton.

At Malton, aged 76, Mrs. Margaretta Sellar.

At Darrington, near Pontefract, aged 84, Mr. Richard Ward, father of Mr. Ward, deputy-postmaster of Wakefield.

At Newport, near North Cave, aged 70, Captain Haiwell, many years in his Majesty's navy.

At Upper Rawfold, near Birstall, Mrs. Ogden, wife of Mr. William Ogden, surgeon.

At Ruston, near Scarborough, Mr. Thomas Hall, agent to Richard Langley, esq. of Wykeham Abbey. He had consulted several of the most eminent of the faculty in the kingdom, and visited Lisbon in the latter end of the year 1803, in hopes that a change of climate might have been the means of renovating his constitution, but in vain. A consumption, originally caused by damp linen, put a period to his life at the early age of 29 years.

After a lingering illness of nearly two years, the Right Hon. Lady Harewood, lady of Lord Harewood, of Harewood-house, in the West Riding. Her Ladyship was distinguished by a liberality of disposition suitable to her ample means of doing good, and by an habitual cheerfulness and amiable affability of manners, that enlivened and adorned the elevated circle in which she moved. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Harewood church. The funeral left the hall at six o'clock in the morning precisely, and passed along the park to the church without going through the town. Seldom have the remains of a lady of rank been conveyed to the mansions of the dead with so little ostentation or so much real sorrow.

LANCASHIRE.

At Little Moor Lane, near Oldham, a cow lately produced a calf with only three legs. This curious animal has excited the attention and astonishment of many persons residing in that neighbourhood.

On Sunday, April 14, 160 infants were baptised in the collegiate church at Manchester; and on the same day the banns for 143 couples were completed.

A correspondent of Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle laments the prevalence of scrofula in that populous town and neighbourhood, and which he is inclined to attribute to the bad quality of the water. This he proposes to correct by distilling it. Of distilled water, which is enumerated among the remedies for scrofula, the inhabitants of Manchester may obtain an ample supply by connecting a proper receiver with the waste pipe of a steam-engine, from the open extremity of which the steam condensed into water would copiously descend. Thus the engines, the smoke from which, it is to be feared, may be prejudicial to health, may be converted into a mean of its preservation.

An act has received the royal assent for repairing and improving the road from Night-

ingales, in the township of Heath Charnock, to the bridge at the west end of Bolton, in this county, and other contiguous roads.

The managers of the Manchester Repository state, that, during the last year, the benefits of that establishment have continued to extend, and that the sales have amounted to upwards of three thousand pounds. Many individuals have thus been furnished with regular employment; and some families, precluded, by their situation in life, from earning a livelihood in any other mode, without being dispersed, or relinquishing the station they have hitherto held in society, have derived, from the profit of works brought into this repository, the means of comfortable and respectable support.

Married.] At Liverpool, Captain James Smith, to Mrs. Ann Bogle, widow of the late Captain Bogle, of the Princess Amelia.—The Rev. Jonathan Brooks, A.M. to Miss Anna Maria Heathcote, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Heathcote, rector of Walton.—Mr. George Rayson, of Leeds, Yorkshire, to Miss Chapman.—Captain J. Kendall, of the ship General Hunter, to Miss A. M. Sugdin.

At Farndon, Lieutenant Colonel H. Maxwell, to Miss Ann Thomas, daughter of the late Walter Thomas, esq. of Chester.

At Burnley, Mr. Thompson, to Miss Shaw, daughter of Mr. Shaw, attorney at law.

At Lancaster, the Rev. Thomas Postlethwaite, son of Richard Postlethwaite, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Satterthwaite, third daughter of John Satterthwaite, esq.

At Preston, Mr. Geoffry Thompson, to Miss Anne Bewick.—Mr. Thomas Towers, of Blackburn, to Miss Robinson.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Shepley, to Miss Sarah Kenyon, of Failsworth.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Eddows, wife of Mr. Francis Eddows.—Miss Nixon, sister of Mr. Nixon, merchant.—Mr. Dennison, accountant.—Mrs. Thwaites, widow of the late Mr. R. Thwaites, merchant, and sister to John Bolton, esq.—Mr. Jos. Lace, bookseller.—Mr. J. Bowker.—Mrs. Blezard, wife of Mr. John Blezard, ship-builder.—Aged 22, Miss Gibbons, daughter of Mr. William Gibbons, merchant.—Mr. John Territ, formerly an eminent tea-dealer of London.

Mr. Henry Wood, schoolmaster, and clerk of the parish-church of Sephton, near Liverpool, upwards of thirty years.

At Burton in Kendal, aged 34, Mr. G. B. Percival, son of the late Dr. Percival.

At Newbarns, near Furniss Abbey, Mrs. Fresh, wife of Mr. Thomas Fresh.

At Blackburn, the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, having survived his wife only one month.

At Wroughton, near Wigan, in her 23d year Miss Rachel Benson, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Benson, merchant, of Liverpool.

At

At Prescot, in her 75th year, Mrs. Ashcroft, widow of the late Rev. Abraham Ashcroft, master of the grammar-school of that town.

Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Wright, of Upston, near Prescot, and mother of the Rev. Mr. Wright, late of Liverpool, now rector of Great Billing, Northamptonshire. She was an admirable pattern of conjugal affection, parental love, and all the social virtues; and, what completed her character, she was a sincere Christian.

At Clayton Hall, near Blackburn, the seat of R. G. Lomax, esq. his brother, James Lomax, esq. aged 38, captain in the late regiment of Lancashire volunteers.

At Manchester, Mr. Jonathan Hargreaves, of Fence, near Burnley.—Mr. John Shorrocks.—Mr. Henry Wilson, son of Mrs. Wilson, woollen-draper. He was an officer in Colonel Ackers's regiment of volunteers.—Aged 50, Mr. Thomas Shelmerdine, late an attorney.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Townsend Ince, esq. lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Cheshire militia, to Miss Mary Currie, second daughter of Dr. Currie.—Mr. James Taylor, of Thorpe, near Manchester, merchant, to Mrs. Dulton.

At Runcorn, Mr. John Taylor, cashier to the Bank at Northwich, to Miss Eliza Jackson, of Weston, near Frodsham.

At Bowden, Mr. Hankinson, of Manchester, to Miss Murray, of Altrincham.

Died.] At Meole, aged 37, Mr. Richard Cooke, formerly a woollen-draper.

At Chester, Mr. Samuel Richardson, some time a schoolmaster in that city, and pastor of a small society of professed Christians, of the Particular Baptist denomination. He was a person of considerable shrewdness of intellect, and much application of mind; and had he, in his younger years, enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, he had, unquestionably, ranked high among the literary characters of the age. This defect was, however, in some degree, compensated in his riper years, by an intense application to study and reflection. A few years ago, his attention being attracted to short-hand writing, he projected an improvement in that useful and ingenious art, and published a new System, by which he demonstrated that more might be written in an hour, than could be done in an hour and a half by any other system extant. This work evinces a considerable share of ingenuity, and was much and deservedly commended by the critics. He also contributed occasionally to this Magazine, and some other periodical works, without affixing his name to his pieces; but most of them evince a clearness of conception, and an application of thought, which are very creditable to his memory.—Mrs. Malpas Talbot, wife of Colonel Talbot, of Malahide Castle, Ireland.—

Mr. Stephen Hickson, proctor.—Miss Emma Jane Jackson, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Jackson.—Mr. Harding, schoolmaster.

At Nantwich, Mr. William Haughton, aged 28; a young man of the most promising abilities, an affectionate relation, a sincere friend, and a cheerful companion.

At High Grove Farm, Mr. Thomas Key.

At Sandbach, Mr. Thomas Lowndes, aged 32.

At Charlton, near Chester, Mrs. Pool, wife of Mr. Peter Pool.

At St. Audries, the seat of Geo. Balch, esq. much and deservedly lamented, Mrs. Chambré, widow of the Rev. Rowland Chambré, of Thornton near Chester, and eldest sister of Mr. Balch.

John Burgess, of Newton, in the parish of Prestbury, aged 104 years. In the course of his very long life he never had any illness till two days before his death; and he continued to work till that time at churning and making shoe-pegs.

At Rode Hall, the lady of Randle Wilbraham, esq.—Mr. Vicars, of Holywell, nursery and seedsman.

DERBYSHIRE.

The committee appointed at a general meeting of the subscribers to the fund for the erection and endowment of the intended Derbyshire Infirmary, to fix upon and obtain the most eligible situation, and to prepare a plan of the buildings, have made their report on those subjects. The situation which they have chosen is a piece of land called Bradshaw Hay, belonging to the corporation of Derby, containing about thirteen acres, which has been purchased at the price of 200l. per acre. This part of the business (says the report) being thus far accomplished, much to the satisfaction of the committee, they have next directed their attention to the means of obtaining the best plan; and in order to form a more correct judgment of the subject, and, perhaps, to enable them to suggest some improvements they have endeavoured to learn from the experience of similar establishments, what are the principal objects to be kept in view, in the construction of an edifice of this nature, and in what degree, and by what means, these objects have hitherto been obtained. The result of their enquiries is, that buildings of this kind are far from having arrived at that degree of perfection which might be wished. One considerable improvement, and which would contribute much to the health and comfort of the patients, might be made, by the construction of two light, spacious rooms, one for each sex, to be called day, or convalescent rooms, in which those patients to whom it may be agreeable may eat their meals, and pass the day, instead of being confined to the same room day and night, as is the usual practice. Another most desirable object would be the power to administer relief in cases of infectious

tious diseases, not only to those which may accidentally arise in the hospital itself, but to those also which may occur elsewhere. These have generally been separate establishments in very large towns, but the committee would recommend a part of their plan. The expedient of offering a premium for the best plan, on these principles, was unsuccessful; many of the plans sent were extremely defective, and the best very much resembled, and had no advantage over similar institutions. The committee, therefore, though with reluctance, themselves undertook the task of arranging a design, according to which working plans have been drawn by Mr. Brown, of Derby, who has also superintended the construction of a model. According to this plan, the building is to be of stone, of a cubical form, with an elevation, handsome, yet simple, and unornamented, and to contain a light, central hall, with a double stair-case. This form was preferred, from its having more contiguity, and being more convenient and agreeable than the long and sometimes gloomy passages which have been so generally adopted. The magnitude of this building is proposed to be equal to the accommodation of eighty patients, besides those with infectious diseases. This is, doubtless, a greater number than are at present likely to want relief at any one time; but, considering the increasing population of the town and county, this extent has been considered as not too large. Owing to the great increase in the price of labour and of every kind of building materials, the expence of executing and finishing it, on the plan proposed, is estimated at 10,500*l.* omitting the expence of finishing that portion of the building which, it is probable, may not be at first occupied. Besides the convalescent-rooms before mentioned, this plan provides superior accommodation for patients labouring under acute diseases. This consists in providing for each sex a set of four small wards, containing one, two, three, and four beds respectively, with a water-closet, nurse's bed-room, and scullery. This arrangement will enable the medical attendants to separate the diseases from each other, as may best suit their natures; and the whole of each set of rooms being shut off from the body of the house, by one door, these together will be the means of procuring silence and darkness, which are essential in some cases, as well as every other convenience, in a degree, perhaps, superior to most private houses. This plan, however, might not be eligible, unless it were connected with another improvement; that is a cheap and simple, and, in every respect, unobjectionable method of warming, and ventilating effectually, in cold weather. It is known to medical men, that in consequence of a certain state of the air, which, more or less generally pervades hospitals, and which itself has a tendency to produce disease, if the ventilation could be

copious; while, at the same time, the warmth could be regulated at pleasure, many lives would be preserved, which, on the present system, are lost inevitably; and they also know too well that all the attempts hitherto made have only been palliatives of the evil. Both these the committee have confidence will be effected perfectly in the intended infirmary, and provision will be made in the construction for that purpose. Another object to which they have directed their attention has been the construction of water-closets, which, it is said, have not yet been managed so as to be unobjectionable in hospitals; for if they are ventilated externally, the draft which should be from the house outwards is the reverse, especially if the house is warm; besides this, the cold air of winter is, in some cases, prejudicial to the sick; and if not ventilated at all they are still more offensive. A mode of construction has, however, been invented for the occasion, in which experience has proved all these objections to be done away. Provision has been made in the building for a small steam-engine, to pump water, wash, &c. and likewise for public warm and cold baths, if these should, at a future time, be thought proper or necessary. That no delay might arise in the execution of the building, the committee have advertised for materials, and have contracted, on reasonable terms, for an excellent hard, white, and smooth stone, which has been for some time in preparation.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. K. Swift, to Miss Harris, only daughter of Mr. Harris, of Ash.

At Kirk-Ireton, Mr. Joseph Beeton, of Ireton Wood, farmer and grazier, to Miss Ann Taylor, daughter of Mr. Taylor.

At Weston on Trent, Mr. Thomas Briggs, of Derby, draper, to Miss E. Henshaw. — Mr. Thomas Moore, of Ripley, to Miss Brigs, of Belper.

At Bakewell, Mr. Fentam, of Bower's Hall, to Miss H. Gibbons, of Rowley.

At Chaddeſden, Mr. Salisbury, a member of the Derbyshire yeomanry cavalry, to Miss Ann White.

At Castle Donington, Mr. John Dowman, of Alvaston, to Miss Charlesworth.

Died.] At Derby, aged 22, Mrs. Tomlinson, wife of Mr. Tomlinson, of Ashborne. — Aged 74, Matthew How, gent. one of the aldermen of Derby; and the same day his nephew, Mr. John How, surgeon, of Kegworth, Leicestershire.

At the house of the Moravian Sisters, at Ockbrook, near Derby, aged 49, Sarah Waterworth, one of the superiors of that house.

At Wheathill, near Derby, aged 81, Mr. James Bennet.

At Ripley, Mrs. Grace Strelley, relict of William Strelley, esq. Though she attained the advanced age of 91, she could thread the finest needle without spectacles.

At

At Charlesworth, the wife of the Rev. J. Whitehead; highly esteemed for her piety and her charity to the poor.

NOTTINGHAM.

At a meeting lately held at Thurland Hall, Nottingham, it was resolved that a plan which has been proposed for erecting a new church in the parish of St. Mary, should be immediately carried into effect, and a subscription was entered into to defray the expence of the building which already amounts to upwards of 8000l.

Mr. Tarratt, of Nottingham, has made repeated experiments of the utility of washing by steam with unvaried success, and finds its operation much superior to washing by hand, even in point of colour, setting aside the preservation of the linen from a considerably reduced quantity of friction. The mode he has pursued is to place over a small copper, a copper cylindrical steamer or vessel, with a bottom full of holes four inches from the base of the cylinder, after the manner of a potatoe steamer, with a similar top or cover secured by three clasps; the copper being previously filled three-fourths with water; the capacity of the copper should be, at least, equal to that of the steamer. The linen, &c. must be soaked from ten to twelve hours in cold water, wherein pearl-ashes or soda is dissolved in the proportion of one ounce of the former, or two of the latter to every four gallons of water. After being wrung out from this solution, every article must be separately slightly rubbed with soap and water (one pound to two gallons), in the dirtier parts, sprinkling the remainder, and then laid lightly, in succession, in the steamer, taking care not to fill it quite full. The copper should be continued boiling three hours; a cloth being wrapped round the bottom of the steamer to prevent, as much as possible, the escape of the steam, after which let the clothes be put in warm water, wrung out washed as after the scald in the common way, then rinsed. No coloured prints, flannels, or woollen cloth, must be washed after the above process.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Cook, needle-maker, to Mrs. Alvey, of the White Hart public-house.—Mr. William Pick to Miss Robins.

At Woodborough, Mr. John Stevenson, surgeon, of Kegworth, Leicestershire, to Miss Speechly, only daughter of Mr. Speechly.

At Newark, Mr. Bassett, mercer and draper, of Gainburgh, to Miss Key, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Key.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 73, Robert Smith, gent.—Mr. Benjamin Heald, late landlord of the White Cow public-house.—Aged 56, Mr. J. T. Bamber, jeweller.

At Retford House, Robert Evelyn Sutton, esq. aged 39.

At Whalton, near Bingham, Mrs. Bower, wife of Mr. Bower, farmer.

At Newark, Mrs. Lacey, wife of Mr. Daniel Lacey.—Mrs. Simpson, relict of Mr. William Simpson, of the Robin Hood public-house.

Aged 39, Mr. Goodlad, parish clerk of East and West Retford. He fell down in the market-place, and immediately expired.

At Rempton, near Retford, Mr. William Fletcher, an ingenious clock-maker, aged 73.

In St. Nicholas workhouse, Nottingham, K. Mahon. Few have experienced greater vicissitudes in life than this man. He was a native of Ireland, and at an early period of his life an eminent watchmaker in Dublin; he afterwards became a grocer in Wexford, and then a green-grocer at Canterbury. During the time he held the latter situation, he was supposed to be connected with Binns and others, who were tried at Maidstone; he was therefore arrested by order of Government, and examined by the Privy Council, after which he appeared as evidence for the Crown at the Maidstone trials. He has since been in the service of several theatrical companies, and was engaged with Messrs. Taylor and Robertson when he came to Nottingham; but was dismissed at the close of the season. Since that time he has subsisted partly by employment and partly by charity, which, in this instance, has been unusually extended, till death closed the last scene of a life of which he had long been weary.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A charity is establishing for the relief of poor married lying-in women in the county of Lincoln, under the patronage of several ladies of the county. Among other resolutions that have been entered into, are the following:—That a fund be raised by benefactions and annual subscriptions, for purchasing of linen, &c. for the charity.—That every benefactor of five guineas and upwards be a trustee for life; and every subscriber annually, of one guinea and upwards, a trustee during the time of his or her subscription.—That a subscription of one guinea per annum shall entitle a subscriber to two recommendations in the year; and that this proportion be observed between the sum subscribed and the number of objects recommended for relief.—Farmers, graziers, or persons in trade, who, by uniting small sums, contribute half-a-guinea or a guinea to the charity, will have a ticket or tickets of recommendation in proportion: if eight or ten persons join in a guinea subscription, in three adjacent villages, they will be immediately supplied with a bundle of linen, of three guineas value, with directions for the method of lending it out.

The ladies of Lincoln and its vicinity have opened a charitable repository, on the new road to that city, for the sale of ingenious and useful works of their own production. The sale took place during the affize week, and one-fourth of the produce was consigned

to the lying-in charity; the remainder was given to the owner of the article, or to any object she chose to name. The success of this laudable plan exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters: one lady clothed a whole family with the earnings of her ingenuity.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Gwyn, of Southwark, to Mrs. Sisson, relict of Mr. Sisson, of Ingthorpe, Rutland.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Kirton, to Miss Faggaley.—Mr. William Calder, cabinet-maker, to Miss Wood.—Mr. William Bothermy, of Donington, farmer and grazier, to Miss Mary Scoley, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Scoley, of Blankney.

At Alford, the Rev. J. Lister, to Miss West.

At Holbeach, Mr. John Vorley, junior, to Miss Fox.

At Loundthorpe, near Grantham, Mr. William Parke, farmer and grazier, to Miss Walker.—Mr. John Congreve, farmer, of Deeping Fen, to Miss Eliza Mills, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Mills, of Cowbit.

At Louth, Mr. William Thompson, to Miss Cowlam.

At Neatishead, Mr. B. Durrant, farmer, aged 88 (whose wife died about six weeks before, aged 96), to Mrs. Gallant, widow, aged 74.

Died] At Boston, Mr. Thornteton.—Mr. Lawrence, farmer and grazier, of Cawthorpe, near Falkingham.

At Aubourn, near Lincoln, aged 21, Mr. Richard Fieldend, eldest son of Mr. Robert Fieldend, farmer and grazier.

At Great Grimsby, at an advanced age, Mrs. Elizabeth Warde, after a faithful service of twenty years in the family of William Marshall, esq.

At Gainborough, Mr. Stirling Gilchrist, aged 31.—Aged 62, Mrs. Ridge, wife of Mr. Edward Ridge.

At Braceborough, Mr. William Morris, farmer, aged 71.—Mrs. Coupland, of Swayton, near Falkingham, aged 50.

At Lincoln, Mr. Rowley Spencer, carrier, aged 26.—Mr. William Broadbent, only son of Mrs. Broadbent.—Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Mr. Sharpe, joiner.

At Reapham, near Lincoln, aged 74, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. William Parker, farmer.

At Louth, Mr. William Sherwood, aged 53.—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston, aged 86.

At Skellingthorpe, aged 60, Mr. William Morton, farmer.—Mr. Richard Coulson, of Eagle, near Lincoln.

At Hull, Mr. William Teal, son of William Teale, esq. of Cadeby Hall, near Louth.

At Fulbeck, aged 31, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. Atkinson, attorney, of Lincoln.

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At Brigg, Mr. Christopher Footit, draper, aged 19.

At Stamford, aged 68, Mr. Taverner.—Aged 64, Mrs. Pilkington, widow of Mr. Robert Pilkington.—Aged 28, Mr. George Sesson, lately of Effendine.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. D. Harris, to Mrs. Copson.—Mr. J. Duffkin, of Rugby, to Miss Sutton, of Leicester.

Died.] At Leicester, suddenly, Mr. Markland.—Mr. Henry Johnson.—Aged 98, Mrs. Silvester.—After a severe affliction of nearly eighteen years, Mrs. Pratt, wife of Mr. John Pratt, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Matthias Unwin, rector of Buckland and Midley, Kent.—Mrs. Sultzer, wife of Mr. Sultzer, draper.—Mrs. Dickins, relict of the late Mr. Dickins.—Mr. Hind.

At Loughborough, aged 18, Mr. William Hood, a young man of very promising abilities.

At Ibstock, Mr. Smalley, an eminent farrier and apothecary.

At Kegworth, Mr. J. Clifford.—Mrs. Catherine Pares, wife of Mr. Charles Pares.

At Syston, Mr. Robert Taylor, butcher.—Mr. Needham, of Kilby Bridge.

At Wigton, Mr. Wood.—Mr. John Woodward, of Belgrave, a very stout man, and in the prime of life: he quitted home apparently in good health, to call upon a person at Thurmaaston, whose house he had no sooner entered than he fell down, and instantly expired.

Aged 71, Mrs. H. M. Iliffe, daughter of the late Mr. Edmund Iliffe, of Hinkley, and aunt to Mr. E. Swinfen, druggist, of Leicester.

Near Benares, in the East Indies, the Rev. Donald M'Kinnon, D. D. vicar of Claybrook, in this county, aged 59.

At Barkstone, in the Vale of Belvoir, Mr. Richard Hays. He passed through a long life with almost uninterrupted good health, and has left a widow, with a numerous race of children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At the cathedral church of Litchfield, Dr. Robert Patrick, inspector of hospitals in the southern district, to Miss Harriet Gardiner, second daughter of Lieutenant-General Gardiner.

At Aldridge, Edward Croxall, esq. of Sutton Coldfield, to Miss Tongue.

Mr. Joseph Sale, of Biggleswade, constable and common-cryer, to Mrs. Ann Tibbals, of Polton, messenger and letter-carrier. The disparity of years, the inequality of size, as well as too rigid an adherence to Newmarket conditions, "weight for age, and age for inches," were at first deemed an insurmountable barrier to the happy union; but each party having produced an honest statement, the account was amicably closed with the following

lowing balance:—bridegroom weighs twenty-two stone, bride seven—balance fifteen. Bride's age seventy-two years, bridegroom's fifty-seven—balance fifteen.

Died.] At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mr. Holland, attorney at law.—Aged 47, Mr. John Beardmore, shoemaker.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. William Spencer, wool-stapler.—His brother, Mr. Spencer, of Ticknall, who attended his funeral, died the following day.—Suddenly, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Joshua Smith, tailor.—Mr. Thomas Willcock, son of Mr. William Willcock, timber-merchant. His death was occasioned by his horse taking fright and falling with him about a fortnight before. He was a member of the Uttoxeter troop of volunteer cavalry.

At Walsall, Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. Adams, breeches-maker. It appears that her sister, Penelope Edwards, about nineteen years of age, had lived for two years as servant in the family, and that she recently purchased a quantity of white arsenic, for the alleged purpose of destroying vermin; though she has since said that she intended to poison herself. This arsenic she introduced into a dish of mashed potatoes, of which Mr. Adams, his wife, and herself, partook for supper. They were immediately seized with sickness and vomiting, as was also a son who the next day ate a small quantity which had been left. They all recovered, however, excepting Mrs. Adams, who died in a few days. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Penelope Edwards, who has been apprehended, and committed to Stafford jail.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Sowe, near Coventry, Mr. Thomas Izon, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss Brown, daughter of Mr. Brown.

At Aston, Mr. George Luke, builder, to Miss Ann Glover, both of Birmingham.—Mr. Joseph Chatwyn, of Moseley, to Miss Mary Robinson, of Digbeth.—Mr. Theophilus Carter, of Coventry, to Miss Richards, late of Kenilworth.

At Birmingham, Mr. Edward Evans, to Miss Maria Ann Walker, daughter of Mr. J. Walker, of Wishan Hall, near Colehill.—Mr. Thomas Griffiths, to Miss Mary Spillbury, of Wolverhampton.

At Hales Owen, Shropshire, Mr. Joseph Phipson, chemist, to Miss Price, both of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Mr. Joseph Edwards, to Miss Frances Collins.—Mr. George Holt, to Miss Jilk.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 18, Miss Sarah Legge, only child of Mr. John Legge.—Mrs. Fisher, wife of Mr. Fisher.—Aged 63, Mr. J. Walton.—Aged 85, Francis Wheeler, esq. of Whitley, near Coventry, formerly an eminent barrister, and, it is be-

lieved, the father of the bar; but had retired from practice some years, with the most unfulfilled reputation.—Mrs. Webb, late of Bamff, North Britain.—Aged 86, Mrs. Latchwyche.—Aged 73, Mrs. Wright, formerly of the Manor-house, Sheffield.—Aged 53, Mr. Humphrey Peace.—Mr. William Luckcock, who many years kept the Box Iron public-house.—Mr. Samuel Badham, baker.—Aged 58, Mr. Joseph Walton, ropemaker.

At Ford, Mrs. Newling, relict of the late Rev. Charles Newling, M. A. treasurer of the cathedral church of Litchfield, rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and of the first portion of Westbury, in the county of Salop.

At Warwick, Mrs. Dipple.

At Camphill, Mr. William Bevans, late an auctioneer, of Birmingham.

At Stourport, Mr. John Cowell.

Aged 64, the Rev. Mr. J. Edmonds, formerly curate of Stoke and Sowe, in this county.

At Willenhall, Mr. John Aintree, surgeon.

At Ahted, J. Foster, esq.

At Bonehill, near Tamworth, aged 20, Mr. Henry Blick, son of the Rev. Francis Blick, a youth of very promising hopes.

At Box Trees, near Hockley House, aged 88, Mrs. Heath.

At Coventry, Mr. William Nixon, cheese-factor.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Francis Bowyer, to Miss Williams.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Trow, to Miss Parry.—Mr. Barnet, joiner, to Miss Jane Hill.—Mr. Jones, cooper, to Miss Smith.—Mr. Bowers, to Miss Maddocks.—Mr. Thomas Jones, baker, to Miss Ford.

At Harewood, Henry Warter, esq. of Cruck Meole, to Miss Emma Wood, youngest daughter of William Wood, esq.

At Oswestry, Mr. Ralph Jones, maltster, to Miss Owen.

At Withington, Captain Fox, to Miss Fox, both of the Lees, near Wellington.

At Syllatin, Edward Gatacre, jun. esq. Lieutenant Colonel in the first Shropshire regiment of militia, only son of Edward Gatacre, esq. of Gatacre, to Miss Lloyd, eldest daughter of the late Robert Lloyd, esq. of Swan Hill. As soon as the ceremony was over, the new-married couple set out for Gatacre, an estate which has been enjoyed by the family for more than seven hundred years.

In London, Mr. A. Adams, of Long, near Wellington, to Miss Levey, of Finsbury-square.

At Willey, near Broseley, T. Corfield, esq. to Miss Garratt.

Died.] At Ludlow, aged 93, Mrs. Like.—Mr. Walker, miller. His death was occasioned

slain by a fall from his horse.—Mrs. Susanah Smith, formerly a milliner in that town.

At Clun, Mr. William Farmer, formerly a mercer and linen-draper of Shrewsbury.

At High Ercall, Francis Mainwaring, aged 92. Owing to the loss of his sight, about two years ago, he would have been reduced to extreme poverty, had not his nephew, who resides in London, provided for him. In the early part of his life he was in the marine service, which circumstance, together with a peculiar vein of wit and humour which nature had liberally bestowed, gave an interesting and laughable turn to every thing he said. His humour and good spirits never forsook him; for to the last he retained his love of telling a merry story, and making a pointed or witty remark. So strong was his attachment to his native country, that, when he was told "It was all over with Old England, for her fleets and armies were defeated," he burst into a flood of tears. Had his education been equal to his talents—had sound principles been infused into his mind in early days, it is probable he would have made a shining figure in society; but, being destitute of these, his wit lost its poignancy, and his talents their usefulness.

At Handsworth, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. Francis Eginton, celebrated as the restorer of the art of painting upon glass, which he carried to a state of excellence never attained at any former period, uniting with colours brilliant as those produced by the ancients, a fulness of effect, a propriety of light and shade, and a delicacy of execution, of which they gave no examples. The numerous and great works he executed, will long remain monuments of his taste and skill and bear testimony to his unremitting application to his profession. While the public suffer by the death of an ingenious artist, his numerous friends, to whom he was endeared by the constant exercise of every amiable quality, testify, in their regret, how much they feel the loss of a virtuous and upright man.

At Oswestry, Mr. John Yearlley, hatter.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. W. Jones, tanner.

At Frankwell, Mr. Bangham, of Bridgnorth.

Mrs. Urwick, of the Moor.

At Hadley, near Wellington, Miss Mary Cartwright.

At Dryton Bank, aged 75, Mr. Symonds, of Shrewsbury.

At Whitchurch, aged 21, Mr. Richard Higginson, a member of the volunteer corps of that place.—Aged 41, Mrs. Poston, wife of Mr. Poston, shoemaker.

At Maelbury Marsh, Miss Goolden, youngest daughter of Mr. Goolden.

At Broseley, of a violent attack of the gout in the head, in the prime of life, John Hartthorne, esq. late of Liverpool.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Lomax, cabinet-maker.—Aged 91, Mrs. Hendric, widow of the

late Mr. Hendric, haberdasher.—Aged 71, Mr. Lloyd, hair-dresser, and for many years sword-bearer to the corporation.

At Frankwell, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. Edgerly, widow of the late Mr. Edgerly.—Mr. J. Gwynn, only son of Mr. Gwynn.

At Kilfall, Mr. Henry Bishton, fourth son of John Bishton, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Bromsgrove have petitioned Parliament for an act for erecting a house of industry in that parish.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. J. H. Smith, woollen-draper, to Miss Francis, of Temple Laughern.—Mr. Barnes, grocer, to Miss Acton.

Mr. John Price, of Earl's Croome, to Miss Henrietta Palfrey, of Tinham, near Coventry.

Died.] At Hanley Castle, within a few days of completing his 95th year, Edmund Lechmere, esq. nephew of the late Lord Lechmere, nearly seventy years since representative in Parliament, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of Worcester. He possessed an unlimited benevolence, which was on all occasions exerted for the relief of the indigent: to his tenantry he was liberal and indulgent; and to his numerous friends and acquaintances he evinced the most unbounded hospitality. The loss of such a character must be long deeply and painfully regretted.

At Worcester, Mr. Smith, of the New Road.—Mr. J. G. Taylor, grocer. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.—Mrs. Steele, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Steele.—Miss Swift.—Miss Moulding.—Mr. Griffiths, of the Coach and Horses public-house.

At Tenbury, Mrs. Whitcombe, relict of the late Rev. Sandford Whitcombe, of Eastham.

At Clifton on Team, Mr. Samuel Haywood.

At Syntly Farm, in the parish of Astley, Mrs. Blayney, relict of Mr. Blayney.

At Overbury, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. White, attorney, of Tewksbury, and daughter of the Rev. Thomas Phillips, formerly vicar of Overbury.

At Cotheridge, near Worcester, aged 73, Rowland Berkeley, esq. a gentleman of great philanthropy, amiable manners, and cheerful disposition.

HEREFORD.

The sale of the live stock belonging to Mr. Skyrme, of Stretton, near Hereford, who has retired from business, attracted, by its well-known excellency, a number of the principal breeders and agriculturists from various parts of the kingdom. A pair of three years old bullocks brought 60*l.* and another pair 54*l.* A yearling heifer fetched 26*l.*; a two years old, 29*l.* 10*s.*; another, 28*l.*; and a third, 25*l.* 10*s.*; a four years old heifer and calf sold for 54*l.* and another for 42*l.*; a third four years old heifer, without a calf, brought 41*l.* and another 39*l.* Among the purchasers

were, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Stamford, Mr. Westcar, &c.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. James George, of Putson, to Miss Mary Weaver, daughter of the late Mr. James Weaver.

At Kington, Mr. Walker, surgeon, to Miss Rogers.

Died.] At Sarnesfield Court, on the day on which she was to have been married, Miss Ann Ricketts, eldest daughter of Mr. Ricketts.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Canning, relict of the late Mr. William Canning, of Saint-bridge, near Gloucester.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Wells, Mr. W. Parfit, attorney, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late Mr. Smith, attorney, of Bath.

At Rodborough, Mr. Daniel Niblett, to Miss Buckingham, daughter of the late Mr. John Buckingham, of Hasfield.

At Tetbury, Mr. D. Sealy, of Cirencester, to Miss Young.

Died.] At Batsford, of an apoplectic fit, Philip Delamotte, esq. formerly lieutenant colonel of the 21st regiment of light dragoons.

At Nailsworth, Mrs. Shewell, wife of Mr. Joseph Shewell, grocer and cheese-factor.

At Rendcombe, Mr. Richard George.

At the Priory, Wareham, Dorset, Mrs. Garland, wife of Thomas Garland, esq. of Eyford, near Stow on the Wold, in this county.

At Clinger, near Dursley, Daniel Wright, esq. formerly a captain in the South Gloucester militia.

At Tewkesbury, aged 17, Miss Margaret Dumble.—Mrs. Gainer.

At Chepstow, Mr. Davies, an eminent surgeon and apothecary, and lieutenant in the Chepstow volunteers.

At Oxenton, near Tewkesbury, Mr. Samuel Chandler.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] Near Oxford, Joseph Nutt, esq. one of the Governors of the Bank of England.—Returning to town from that city, he had proceeded only a few miles, when he suddenly expired. His housekeeper was in the carriage with him, and at first supposed him reclining for rest; but as soon as she discovered his death, immediately drove back to Oxford. He was in his 70th year, and had been in a declining state for some time.

At Oxford, aged 25, Mr. John Newman, jun.—Mr. William Ferryman, aged 87—Mr. Joseph Walker, son of Mr. Walker, cooper, aged 23.—In her 35th year, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. C. Brown.—Aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, relict of Mr. C. Moore, brewer.

At Woodstock, Mr. James Shipley, who had been employed in the service of the Duke of Marlborough upwards of 30 years.

At Adderbury, in her 24th year, Susanna, the wife of Robert Wells, esq. of Worm

Leighton, Warwickshire, and daughter of John Barber, esq. of Adderbury.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. Walter Long Marshall, an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Roddis, of Floore, to Miss C. Linnel, of Stow.

At Yelvertoft, Mr. Samuel King, to Miss Norton.

At Northampton, Mr. Marshall, wine-merchant and chemist, to Miss Newcome, daughter of Mr. Alderman Newcome.

Died.] At Oundle, aged 33, Miss Ball.

At Fineshade, aged 38, Miss Monckton, eldest daughter of the Hon. John Monckton.

At Towcester, Mrs. Kirby, wife of Mr. Kirby, attorney at law.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Money, wife of Mr. Money, corn-factor.—Mrs. Ellington, wife of Mr. Ellington, of the Boat public-house.

At Easton Mauduit, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker, farmer and grazier.

At Northampton, aged 64, Mr. Nicholas Battin, many years corn-inspector there—Mr. Place Steevenfon.

At Kettering, aged 32, Mr. John Keep, jun.

At Stony Stratford, Mrs. Worley, wife of Mr. Worley, surgeon and apothecary.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. James Lynton, tailor and salesman, to Miss Susan Hunt, daughter of Mr. William Hunt.—Mr. Barrett, bookseller, to Miss Martin, of Spinney Abbey.

At Wisbech, Mr. Robert Ward, surveyor of taxes, to Miss Nichols, milliner.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 82, Mr. Gilbert Ives, father of Mr. Ives, hair-dresser.—Mr. William Pinder, a member of the Cambridge volunteer infantry.—Mr. Robert Peck, formerly a brush-maker, in which business he acquired considerable property.—Among other legacies, he has bequeathed two hundred pounds to Addenbrooke's hospital, and twenty pounds to each of the parishes of Great Shelford, Trumpington, Granchester, and Coton.—Mr. John Hart.—At the house of the porter of Christ's College, where she had resided upwards of sixteen years, Mrs. S. Percival, a maiden lady, in her 78th year.—Mr. William Gee, eldest son of Mr. Robert Gee, attorney.

At Wisbech, aged 52, Mr. Abraham Hardy, comptroller of the customs.

At Downham Market, Mrs. Humpson, wife of Mr. James Humpson, brandy-merchant.

At Cowlinge, aged 59, Mrs. Salmon, wife of Mr. Samuel Salmon.

At Duxford, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Smith Robinson.

At Haddenham, Mr. William Barber, a serjeant in the Haddenham company of Ely united volunteer infantry.

At Roydon, Mr. Samuel Maylin, baker.

NORFOLK.

In the course of the last winter, 20,784 quarts of soup, and the same number of loaves, were distributed to the poor of Norwich, by means of the charity, begun and conducted by the Society of United Friars, and assisted by the liberality of a respectable number of benevolent subscribers.

One of Ball's patent thrashing machines, newly erected for Charles Layton, Esq. of Reedham-hall, in this county, was lately put to work, and thrashed upwards of 136 coombs of barley, perfectly clean, in something less than six hours and a half, though worked by men who had never seen a machine before.

At a general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Lynn, the following premiums were offered, to be adjudged at the next general meeting, at Swaffham on the day preceding the wool-fair, at Thetford. For the best shearling rams of the Leicester, South-down or Norfolk breeds, for each of the respective breeds being the best in competition, a piece of plate of four guineas value; or being the second best, or without competition two guineas. For the best pen of shearling ewes, consisting of ten each, of the above-mentioned breeds, the same premiums as for the rams. For the best cow not five years old, for the best bull not four years old, for each a piece of plate value five guineas. For the best boar, or sow, not exceeding two years old, for each a piece of plate value two guineas. For the best stallion of the cart breed, a piece of plate value five guineas. To those shepherds who shall have been found to have upon any day, between the first day of May and the first day of June, the greatest number of Lambs, in proportion to their numbers of Ewes, a premium of

2	Guineas if	200	} & not	300
3	the number	300		400
4	of Ewes put	400		500
5	to Tups was	500		600
6	at least	600		700

It is in contemplation to establish a telegraphic communication between Norwich and Yarmouth, for mercantile purposes.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. William Heegeman, watchmaker, to Miss Esther Sword.—Mr. William Roberts, to Miss Jane Lovick, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lovick, coal-merchant.—Mr. King, plumber and glazier, to Miss Angel, daughter of Mr. Angel, of the King's Head inn.—Mr. S. Williams of Swanton Abbots, to Miss E. Spinks, of Tilby, near Yarmouth.—Mr. George Grimmer, of Hadniscoe, to Miss Butler, daughter of Mr. Simon Butler, of Mettingham, Suffolk.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Samuel Farrer, to Miss Deborah Sarroitt.—Mr. W. Small, quartermaster of the Essex militia, to Miss Agnes Patrillo.

Mr. Joseph Roe, grocer of Diss, to Miss Stiles, of Wartham.—Mr. John Carr, of Runtou, to Miss Belf, of Cromer.

Died.] At Heigham, aged 66, Mr. Francis Bone.

At Holme, aged 64, Mrs. Eleanor Vitty, wife of Mr. William Vitty, and mother of Mr. Richard Vitty, attorney at law, of Cambridge.

At Mr. Goddard's, East Dereham, aged 15, of an apoplectic fit, Joshua, the fifth son of Mr. William Anderson, merchant, of Norwich.

At Bungay, aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Manning, relict of the late Thomas Manning, Esq.

Aged 60, Elizabeth Clayton, of Wells. This woman, from an early propensity for masculine employments, had worked as a ship carpenter at a dock-yard upwards of forty years, and always in man's apparel; she used to drink, chew tobacco, and keep company only with the workmen, yet would never enter into the matrimonial state. She was a strong, robust woman, and never permitted any one to insult her with impunity.

At Lynn, in the prime of life, and in fullness of health, of an apoplectic fit, Charles Eliden, esq.; many, honest and upright in principle and conduct; obliging and unaffected in manners; friendly and affectionate without unmeaning profession; hospitable and generous without ostentation; he was esteemed and beloved by relatives, friends, and neighbours.

At Hempsal, Mr. Charles Warmoll, schoolmaster.

At Yarmouth, aged 78, Mrs. Wright, relict of Richard Wright, esq. late of East Harling.—Aged 31, Mr. Thomas Black.—Aged 75, Mrs. Lawrence, widow of Mr. J. Lawrence, formerly an eminent wine-cooper.

At Swanton Novers, aged 40, Mr. Nathaniel Blyth, farmer,

At Honing, Mr. Bone, farmer. He ate a hearty dinner, and was in perfect health till eight in the evening, when he was seized with a fit, and instantly expired.

At Loddon, aged 28, Mr. James Baley, hair-dresser, of Yarmouth.

At Earsham, aged 69, Mrs. Aggas, widow of the late Mr. R. Aggas.

At Shouldham Thorpe, aged 65, Mr. William Baker, farmer.

At Tapscroft, aged 67, John Meadows, gent.

At North Wootton, aged 13, Dixon, son of Mrs. Standbanks, a youth of the most amiable disposition and promising abilities.

Suddenly, aged 21, Miss Sarah Cockerill, daughter of Mr. William Cockerill, of Hempnall.

At Beccles, aged 38, Miss Hook, sister of Mr. Hook, grocer.—Suddenly, aged 46, Mr. George Harmer.

At Pulham market, aged 51, William Cole, gent.

At Wighton, aged 66, Mrs. Shephard, wife of Mr. Henry Shephard, farmer.

At Norwich, aged 74, Mrs. Elizabeth Ivory, wife

wife of Mr. John Ivory, marble-mason, to whom she had been united 55 years — Aged 45, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Charles Harvey, esq. recorder of Norwich; a lady of most exemplary conduct in all the relations of life. — Aged 55, Mr. John Tinker, of the Grapes public-house.

Aged 79, Mr. Lawrence Drummond, a native of Perth, in Scotland, resident in England nearly sixty years, of which fifty were passed in Norwich; after having exemplified a manly sympathy for the sufferings of others, to the utmost of his limited abilities; a pride that scorned to approve a mean action, and a sense of religion unfilled by bigotry; he sustained with laudable resignation, an affliction of four years, during which he experienced many proofs of the beneficence of others.

Aged 38, Mr. Charles Daveney, grocer. — Aged 75, Mrs. Capon, wife of Mr. C. Capon, house-painter — Aged 10, J. Angell, son of Mr. Angell. — Aged 29, Miss Rebecca Clamroch. — Aged 71, the Rev. John Bennington Brown.

SUFFOLK.

Married. At Bury, Mr. James Guy, serjeant-major in the Earl of Dysart's corps of volunteer infantry, to Miss Hayward, daughter of Mrs. Hayward, of the Castle inn.

At Ipswich, Mr. Richard Frankland, linen-draper, to Miss Charlotte Pearson, youngest sister of Mr. Pearson, attorney at law.

Died. At Bixford, aged 31, Mr. John Deal, maltster.

At Ipswich, aged 29, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. Jabez Bailey, shipbuilder — Mr. Samuel Pittuck, clerk to William Dalton, esq.

At Nayland, aged 80, Mr. William Grimwood, late an eminent farmer at Wiston.

At Lindsey, aged 19, Miss H. Hicks, youngest daughter of Mr. Philip Hicks.

At Bury, aged 72, James Matthew, gent. one of the capital burghesses, and twice chief magistrate of Bury; and on board the Olive, in her passage from Bombay to Bengal, his youngest son, Mr. Edward Matthew, aged 21. — Mrs. Peachey, wife of Mr. Peachey, collar-maker. — Aged 23, Miss Kitson, eldest daughter of Mr. Joshua Kitson.

At Stonham, Mrs. Thurston, wife of Mr. Thurston, farmer.

At North-cove, aged 35, Mrs. Merton, wife of Mr. Merton, farmer.

ESSEX.

In the parish of Chipping Ongar, there is provided for the use of the poor, in time of sickness, not only bed-linen and a wrapping flannel gown, but also a large, easy, wicker chair, with a head to it, a bed chair, and a stand for a candlestick, with a convenient apparatus for a pannikin at the top in which any kind of liquid may be heated merely by a rush-light. These articles with blankets which are distributed among the poor in winter, and are required to be returned in warm weather, are kept at the work-house, and may be obtained on application. The chair which is also made

to answer the purpose of a night-chair, being of wicker, is lighter and more easily carried about than a wooden chair, and has been provided at a reasonable expence, having cost only one pound six shillings. It has likewise the advantage of being easily washed, as the lining, which is wadded, is only tied in with tapes; and being hooded, it affords a shelter to the patient against the wind. The candlestick is of modern contrivance, consisting of a tube with a kind of basin at the top of it, both of which are filled with water. In this tube a rush-light is placed, which, as it wastes in burning is raised by the water, and kept always at the same height, by which means it is sufficiently near to the pannikin, fixed in a frame above it, to warm any liquor it contains. The want of some conveniences of this kind must have been frequently noticed by those who are in the habit of visiting the sick cottager and his family. Many a poor person has been prevented from sitting up when it was advisable to do so, by not having any thing to sit in but a common chair, which does not afford the support to be found in an easy chair, nor the warmth and comfort to be derived from a wrapping-flannel gown, aided by the lining of the chair; and when the weakness of a patient has rendered his removal from the bed almost impossible, the want of a bed-chair has been ill-supplied by some person supporting the patient during the time of administering either medicine or food. The difficulty which poor families experience in obtaining a change of bed-linen, during sickness, is very obvious, nor is it a trifling inconvenience, that out of a scanty pittance, they are sometimes compelled to keep a fire during the night, when the state of the patient would not require it for warmth, and when the heat of a candle, if they had the means of applying it properly, would be sufficient for the purpose of warming any liquid. If it should appear that these domestic comforts of the sick poor may be provided in a parish at a very trifling expence, it is not too much to hope that this mode of alleviating the sufferings of the sick, and of accelerating their recovery will be adopted by other parishes.

Married. At Colchester, Mr. John Clay, to Miss Nockold, daughter of Mr. James Nockold.

Died. At Maldon, aged 78, Mrs. Marriott.

At Thoby, near Ingatestone, aged 18, Mr. Henry Wettcott, son of George Wettcott, esq. of Madras. — Aged 90, Mr. Potter, many years of Kent Hill farm, South Bamslett.

At Forest Gate, aged 38, Mrs. Sarah Blackhouse, wife of Thomas Blackhouse.

At Billericay, Mrs. Catherine Finch, wife of Mr. William Finch.

At Chadwell Hall, near Grays, aged 49, Mrs. Sarah Moore, wife of Mr. Thomas Moore, farmer.

At Colchester, Miss Crawford. — Mrs. De Horne

Horne, wife of Mr. John De Horne, linen-draper.—Aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Meadows, a maiden lady.

At Great Bardfield, Mr. William Dixon, carpenter, one of the volunteers of that place.

At Debden Hall, the young and amiable lady of Sir Francis Vincent, bart. and eldest daughter of the Hon. Edward Bouverie.

At Harwich, Rayner Cox, esq. aged 66, one of the aldermen of that borough, and who had several times served the office of Mayor. He was also many years naval officer, and clerk of the cheque for that port, but had lately resigned it in favour of J. Hopkins, esq. the present mayor.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Elizabeth Stokes.—Mrs. Burgess, wife of the Rev. Mr. Burgess, vicar of Richling.

KENT.

Married. At Sandwich, Thomas Harvey, esq. captain in the royal navy, second son of Sir Henry Harvey, of Walmer, to Miss Sarah Harvey, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John Harvey, of Sandwich.

At Romney, Mr. Thomas Maylin, of Westminster, to Miss Sarah Walter, daughter of the late Mr. Job Walter.

At Chaik, near Gravesend, Mr. J. Parker, blacksmith, of Deptling, to Miss Masters, daughter of Mrs. Masters, of the Cock inn, at Deptling.—At St. Lawrence, Thanet, James Cooper, esq. of Battersea, to Miss Ann Tomson, of Ramsgate.

Mr. Herring, glazier, of Wye, to Miss Hacker, daughter of Mr. Hacker, of the King's Head inn, Canterbury.

At Maidstone, Mr. William Barr, of the Bear inn, Town Malling, to Miss Jane Matthews, of Seale.

At Chelsfield Church, Mr. Thomas Harris, of Fleet-street, to Miss Eliza Phillips, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Phillips, of Northsted House, in this county.

At Drapers, near Margate, Mr. T. Hamilton, of Cornwall, to Miss J. Newby, of Margate.

At Alkham, Mr. Daniel Terry, son of Mr. Terry, of Hammonsele, to Miss Southree, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Southree, of Woolton.

At Folkstone, Mr. William Harrison, to Miss Mary Cullem.

At Milton, J. Peppercorn, esq. to Miss M. Sea, daughter of Mr. John Sea.

At Eythorn, Mr. E. A. Giraud, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Jane Sankey.

Died. At Deptford, at the house of her son, Capt. George Cranston, commander of the Marine Society's ship, in her 93d year, Mrs. Cranston. She bore, without any inconvenience, two years ago, a sea-voyage from Berwick, her native town; and was blessed, throughout the long period of her life, with uninterrupted good health, and died in full possession of all her faculties to the last.

At Maidstone, aged 83, Mr. James Martin.—Aged 78, William Jeffery, esq. one of the jurats of the corporation.—Mr. John Slatter, solicitor.

At Harbledown, aged 55, William Earnley Edwards, esq. late captain in the 37th regiment of foot.—Aged 70, the Rev. Henry Friend, rector of Frittenden.—Aged 95, the Rev. Daniel Hill, vicar of East Malling.—Aged 100, Mrs. Susanna Frank, of Loose, near Maidstone, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Frank, rector of Cranfield, and archdeacon of Bedford.

Suddenly, at Preston, near Wingham, Mr. W. Peak, master of the Swan public-house.

At Watlingbury, of an apoplectic fit, aged 42, the Rev. Miles Cooper, master of the academy there, and curate of the parish. In every person to whom he was known he had a truly affectionate friend; and was himself the friend of every man. In Christian piety, and the faithful discharge of every relative, civil, and social duty, he afforded a bright example: lively and sincere without ostentation; uniform and regular without affected singularity. As a clergyman, he was revered and respected; in social life, he was beloved and esteemed; as a friend he was ready to assist with his counsel, yet modest, candid, and unassuming in passing his judgment; in his temper and disposition, gentle, affable, and mild; to the poor around him he was benevolent and kind; and by all he will be greatly lamented.

At Ramsgate, Mr. Richard Stevens.—Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Coleman, of Eythorn.

At Lydden, near Margate, Mr. Hughes, aged 86, father of the Messrs. Hughes, bathers.

At Margate, Mr. John Brett, farmer, late of Northdown.—Aged 97, Mrs. Foard, wife of Mr. Foard, shoemaker, at Lydden.—Mrs. Rudd, mother of Mr. Rudd, shoemaker, aged 86.

At Garling, near Margate, aged 90, Mr. William Sacket. He was as well as usual the day preceding his death, and took his accustomed walks about the neighbouring fields.

At Sheerness, Lieutenant Pope, commander of the Winchelsea.

At Dover, aged 78, Mrs. Hester Kennett.

At Canterbury, aged 50, Mr. John Burnby, attorney at law.—Aged 66, Mr. Thomas Leeming.—Aged 75, Mr. Philip Jenkins.—Mrs. Parker, relict of the late alderman Thomas Parker.—Mr. William Howard, schoolmaster.—Mrs. Pierce, wife of Mr. Pierce, grocer.

At Rochester, Mr. Thomas Church, a clerk in the Victualling office.

At Faversham, aged 88, Mrs. Cobb, widow of the late Mr. John Cobb, of Sheldwich, who, throughout her long life, in the exercise of her religious, moral, and social duties, displayed to her friends and numerous issue an exemplary pattern.

At Brookland, Mr. Tournay, grocer.

At

At Ulcomb, the Rev. Fitzherbert Adams, LL. B. twenty-six years rector of that parish. He was an affectionate husband, a tender father, a kind master, a good subject, and a sincere friend. Attentive to the wants of his parishioners, and no rigid exactor of his rights, he will long be remembered by the most wealthy part of them with regret—by the poorer with sorrow.

SURRY.

Married.] At Peterham, Mr. J. Wiggins, of Danbury, Essex, to Miss Danvers, eldest daughter of J. Danvers, esq.

Died.] At his villa at West End, of an apoplectic fit, aged 54, the Earl of Tyrconnel. His Lordship, dying without male issue, his title devolves to his nephew, George Carpenter. By his first wife, Lady Frances Manners, sister of the late Duke of Rutland, he had no children; by his second, Miss Delaval, daughter of Lord Delaval, he has left an only daughter, Lady Susan Carpenter. In private society he was universally beloved, and his loss will be long sincerely lamented by his friends.

At Beechworth, aged 91, (having been born in November, 1714, and labouring under the infirmity of deafness), the Rev. James Keigwin, son of a Cornish clergyman of a good family. He had for forty years the vicarage of Beechworth, in the gift of the dean and canons of Windsor, rated in the King's books at only seven pounds per annum; and, though possessed of no patrimony, collected only six-pence in the pound small tithes. Although often prompted by his friends to raise them, he never did. He was buried in the church. The case of this poor clergyman is extremely singular and hard. Mrs. Elizabeth Bouverie, who died Sept. 24, 1798, possessed of an ample fortune, which she enjoyed with moderation, and employed in works of beneficence, succeeded, on the death of her two brothers and sister, to the estate of the Freemans' at Beechworth, for afternoon-service, in which church she annually gave Mr. Keigwin twenty pounds; but made no provision for continuing it after her death. Understanding that she left, in the hands of a British senator, 2000*l.* to be distributed in charitable purposes, it was natural for this poor man and his friends to apply for a portion of it, and as natural to suppose that the bounty would be continued, both in regard to its design and object. The answer given to this application was, that 200*l.* had been paid in the legacy-tax; a large portion given agreeable to Mrs. Bouverie's wish; that he must apply to his own rich neighbourhood; and that, if his own expenditure and the distresses of others did not call on him, he should gladly contribute something among other subscribers. The poor man found a friend, who exerted himself to set on foot a subscription immediately, and a sum exceeding his former pension was raised annually, commencing at Michaelmas

1799. The senator, calling on him, offered him a *frank*, if it would be of any use; and an honourable gentleman, who succeeded to a considerable part of Mrs. Bouverie's property, gave nothing.

At Hill House, aged 32, Capt. William Augustus Halliday, of the 2d regiment of foot, second son of the late Major Halliday, of the Leafowes, in Shropshire, and of Lady Jane Halliday, now Lady Jane Ferry.

At Chertsea, Mrs. Edmead, one of the oldest inhabitants of that place.

At Sarbiton, near Kingston, T. Ayliffe, esq.

SUSSEX.

An application is intended to be made to parliament, for an act to open a turnpike-road from Bopeep, to Eastbourn, to pass through the parishes of Alceston, Berwick, Alfriston, Arlington, Folkington, Jevington, and Willington.

A short time since as some labourers were at work in levelling a piece of ground, near Malling church, they discovered several human skeletons, and amongst them one so much larger than the rest, that their curiosity led them accurately to ascertain its length by admeasurement; and it proved to be exactly eight feet.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Markwick, of Firle, to Miss Ann Peachey, of Pulborough.

At Salvington, Mr. Green, to Mrs. Becon.

Died.] At Lewes, Mrs. Brook, wife of Mr. Brook, sadler.—Mr. Sawyer, plumber and glazier.—Benjamin Comber, esq.

At East Grinstead, aged 71, Mr. George Rankin, attorney at law.

At Cuckfield, Mrs. Dumbrell, aged 96.—Mr. Smith, junior, of Little Horsted.

At Horsham, Mr. Thomas Honeywood, senior, aged 73.

At Ticehurst, at a very advanced age, Mrs. H. Blomer, daughter of the late Dr. Blomer, prebend of Canterbury.

After partaking of the convivialities of a mess dinner, at the Star inn, Lewes. Ensign Marshall, of the South Hants militia, stationed in the Old Barracks of that town, under the following circumstances: Between eleven and twelve at night, Mr. Marshall was so much intoxicated, that the company present deemed it prudent to provide a bed for him at the inn, but there not being one vacant, they ordered a chaise to take him to the barracks, where he was put to bed, and soon after found a corpse. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict—Died from excessive drinking.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Lymington, Captain James Munro, of the North Hants militia, to Miss Samber, only daughter of J. Samber, esq.

At Southampton, Mr. George, currier, to Miss White, of the Isle of Wight.—Mr. Eastman, jun. of Portsea, to Miss Egton.—H. Butler, esq. of Egham. Surry, to Miss J. Bartholomew, only daughter of F. Bartholomew, esq. of Ruffia Main, near Egham.

At Portsmouth, Mr. S. Desieu, master of the brig Newcastle, to Mrs. Tate, widow of Mr. J. Tate.—Mr. E. Burgefs, of the Halfway House, to Miss Brain, daughter of Mr. Brain, broker.

At Gatcomb, Isle of Wight, Lieut. Higgins, of the 15th regiment of foot, to Miss Hodgkinson.

Died.] At Hurstborne Priors, aged 22, Miss L. Lowman, third daughter of Mr. H. Lowman.—Mr. Stigant, many years clerk of the parish church at Burtant, from an accident he received by a roller.

At Winchester, Miss Ann Richards, second daughter of the Rev. Mr. Richards.—Mr. Charles Sharp, son of Mr. Sharp, paper-maker, of Romsey.—At an advanced age, Mr. Brett.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Mr. J. Denham, aged 98.

At East Cowes, Mr. S. Butcher, rope and sail-maker.

At Durley, Mr. P. Pearse, farmer, who has perpetuated his benevolence to the poor by leaving the interest of 2000*l.* to those who do not receive alms from the parish of Burbege, and for a school at that place.

At Alresford, H. Sealey, esq.

At Southampton, Mrs. Wilton, relict of the late Samuel Wilton, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married] At Chippenham, Mr. Blatchley, to Miss M. B. Hyatt, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Hyatt, clothier.—The Rev. Dr. Coke, the well-known methodist missionary, to Miss Smith, only daughter and heiress of the late Joseph Smith, esq. of Bradford.

Died.] At Nonfuch House, Miss Norris, eldest daughter of the late William Norris, esq.

At Wily, Mrs. Small, relict of the late Mr. Small, miller.

At Salisbury, Mr. W. Kist, many years master of the Swan public-house.—Mrs. Hutchins, wife of Mr. Hutchins, clothier.—Mr. Woods, baker.—Aged 73, Mr. William Salter, peruke-maker.

At Whiteparish, Mr. Russel, forty-eight years master of the free-school in that place.

At Stourton, Mr. William Chatfen.

BERKSHIRE.

Married] At Newbury, Mr. Austin, to Miss Bishop, second daughter of Mr. Bishop, of the Fox and Crown inn, North Aston, Oxfordshire.—The Rev. Wm. Marsh, son of the late T. Marsh, esq. of Belmont house, Middlesex, to Miss Laugharne, daughter of the late Rev. John Laugharne, of Newbury.

Died.] At Haines-hill, aged 73, Mrs. Calleton.

At Holme-park, George, the youngest son of Richard Palmer, Esq.

At Newbury, Mrs. Johnson.

At Speenhamland, Mr. Henry Gooden, attorney.

At Reading, Mrs. Bushnell, widow of Mr.

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Daniel Bushnell.—Mrs. Mansfield, wife of Mr. Mansfield, wine-merchant.—Mrs. Pither, wife of Mr. John Pither, of Shinfield-green.

Mr. Robert Wirdnam, of Fawler, yeoman. He was stooping down to lace on his shoes when his father came behind him and struck him with the broad end of an ax, with such violence as to knock him down; he then turned the instrument, and with the sharp end nearly severed his son's head from his body. He had not previously shewn any marks of insanity, and the only reason he gave on his apprehension for committing the bloody deed, was, that he was impressed with an idea that his son and his wife were secreting money from him. The unfortunate young man languished in great agony from Saturday morning till Tuesday night, when he expired.

At Abingdon, Mr. Samuel Vowles, surgeon.

At Windsor, Mrs. Jeffereys, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Jeffereys, canon residentiary of St. Paul's, rector of Great Berkhamstead, Herts. She was sister to the late Mrs. Wray, of Mount Arrarat, Richmond, and Robert Darrell, esq. whom we noticed in a former number; the only surviving branch is Edward Darrell, esq. of Richmond. The late Dr. Jeffereys was chaplain to the late Earl of Albemarle, when his lordship was ambassador at Paris, after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, and to whom, we believe, he owed his first promotion in the church, when his lordship returned. He was Clerk of the Closet to the late Princess dowager of Wales. His brother, James Jeffereys, esq. was married to the mother of his Grace, the present Duke of Grafton. She has left, to lament her loss, a son and daughter; her eldest daughter died some few years back at Bath. Her loss will be severely felt by the poor in every neighbourhood where she resided. When at Berkhamstead, her charity and attention to the poor inhabitants, will be long remembered, and some donations there will perpetuate her memory. At her advanced age, near 80, her endeavours to do good never relaxed. Her son, the Rev. Mr. Jeffereys, is married to a daughter of Mr. Byron, and has a numerous family. Her remains were interred by her particular request, at Berkhamstead, attended with that respect which had accompanied her through life, by a numerous body of the inhabitants.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At the particular request of many gentlemen, farmers, and dealers, a toll-free market has been opened at Axbridge, and will be continued weekly till the Saturday after Midsummer day.

A plan for a draw-bridge at Rownham or its vicinity, has been presented by Mr. Jordan, of Uphill, to the Bristol Dock Company. It is capable of admitting a West Indianman of eighty feet mast. The propriety of adopting this

this scheme will be taken into consideration by the company. Should it be executed, the public will be greatly indebted to the projector, as an easy communication between the Wells and Ashton and the adjacent villages is certainly much wanted.

On the 5th of April, the proprietors of the Somersetshire Coal Canal opened their locks, 22 in number, at Combhay; by which means a water communication is effected between the Coal-pits, the Kennel and Avon, and the Wilts and Berks Canals.

Married.] Mr. William Parfitt, attorney, of Wells, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late Mr. Smith, attorney, of Bath.

At Hurst, Mr. T. M. Crutwell, solicitor, of Bath, to Miss M. Micklem, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Micklem, esq. of Hinton-house, Berks.—Mr. Alway, of Horton, to Miss Arnold, eldest daughter of Mr. Arnold, of Tormarton, Gloucestershire.

At Bridgewater, Mr. Daniel Holbrow, late of Tockington, Gloucestershire, to Mrs. Towill.—Mr. William Dean, of Exeter, to Miss Elizabeth Sawyer, daughter of the late Mr. George Sawyer.

At Bath, Mr. Wallace, to Mrs. Harrison.—Mr. Samuel Evill, to Miss Mary Parker.—Mr. George Newcombe, watchmaker, to Miss Hipburn.—Captain E. F. Davis, of the East-India service, late adjutant of the Bath volunteers, to Miss Harriet George, daughter of Mrs. George.

At Bristol, Mr. R. Jenkins, to Miss A. Matthews.—Mr. Morgan, of the Greyhound inn, to Mrs. Llewellyn.—Mr. Mountstephen, to Miss Hoare.—Mr. F. Pieltain, to Miss H. Fedden.

At Spaxton, Joseph Draper, esq. of North Down, to Miss Lavinia Poole, of Stowey.

At King's Brompton, John Chafy, esq. of Taunton, Somerset, to Miss Emma Lucas, one of the daughters of Stuckley Lucas, esq. of Baron's Down Park.

At Brillington, Mr. John Carruthers, to Miss Elizabeth Beard, of Bristol.

At Sidcot, near Axbridge, Mr. Frank, iron-monger, of Bristol, to Miss Hannah Benwell, daughter of Mr. John Benwell, of Sidcot.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. G. Evans, engineer, of Fintbury.—Aged 71, Mr. Samuel Sellick, late a bookseller, at Bristol.—Miss Eliza Concanen, daughter of Mr. Matthew Concanen, attorney.—Francis Bull, esq.—Mrs. Ball, wife of Mr. Ball.—Mr. John Moran, of the Queen's-head, public-house.—Mrs. Wall, wife of Mr. Wm. Wall, accountant.—Mr. Joseph Cozens, officer of the excise.

Captain Green, of Keynsham. As he was driving his gig in Temple-street, between a dray and a waggon, he was upset by the former, and ran over by the latter, in such a manner that he expired on the spot.

Mrs. Franklyn, wife of Mr. J. Franklyn, perfumer.—Mr. R. Arthur, chemist.—Captain John Chetwood, late of the 73d regiment, and

only remaining son of the Rev. J. Chetwood, of Glanmife, near Cork.—Mr. Godwin, who for many years carried on business in the earthen-ware line, in Castle Green.—Mrs. Mary Hill, wife of Mr. Richard Hill.—J. Levy, son of Mr. L. Levy.

At Bedminster, aged 85, Mr. Squier.

At Radford-house, in his 60th year, Rich. Biggs, esq.

At Bath, Mrs. Bertie, wife of Rear-admiral Bertie, and daughter of the late James Modyford Heywood, esq.—Mr. S. Grimes, grocer.—Mr. C. Goldstone, apothecary.—Mrs. Millard, wife of Mr. Millard, late of Weston Grove, and daughter of Capt. Lee, of Cholderton, Wilts.—Thomas Browning, esq. of Saltford.—Mrs. Howell.—Lieutenant-colonel Freemantle, late of the Coldstream regiment.—Suddenly, Miss E. Frame.—Mrs. Goldney, wife of Capt. Goldney, late of the 4th, or King's own regiment.—Mrs. Baker, wife of J. Baker, esq. of Warley-house, Worcestershire.—Mrs. Glasier, aged 70.—Mrs. Maxfield, widow of Mr. Maxfield, tallow-chandler.—Mrs. Dyer, wife of Mr. Richard Dyer, corn-factor.—Mr. Thomas Timbrell, only son of Mr. Samuel Timbrell, baker; a youth of promising abilities.—Aged 77, Joseph Walker, esq. formerly major in the 12th dragoons. His wife, Mrs. Mary Walker, died in January last, aged 74.—Mrs. Brewer, wife of Mr. Brewer.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Beaminster, Mrs. Overton.—In his 16th year, Mr. George West, third son of the Rev. E. M. West, vicar of Bradford Abbas.

At Melbury Osmond, aged 60, Mrs. Farr, wife of Mr. Farr.

At Dorchester, Mr. James Bonnett, baker, aged 52.

At Wareham, at the house of her brother, the Rev. John Banister, Miss Catharine Wymouth Banister, daughter of Mr. Banister, Broad-mead, Bristol.

At Sherborne, aged 63, Mr. Charles Bull Hart.

DEVONSHIRE.

The tunnel now forming through Morwen Down, on the banks of the Tavy and Tamar, which is a hill about 700 feet above the level of the tides in the rivers, has advanced about 300 yards; it is to be about thirteen miles and a quarter long, and the excavation is to form an aqueduct over a valley at the height of more than 40 feet; the tunnel crosses a very rich vein of copper ore.

Married.] At Southmolton, F. S. Cornish, esq. of South Allington, to Miss Anne Courtenay Pierce.

At Plymouth, Lieut. Price, of the royal navy, to Miss Bridgeman.—T. Cleather, esq. to Miss Dunsterville, eldest daughter of B. Dunsterville, esq.

Died.] At Plymouth, Lieut. John Smith, of the royal navy.—Mrs. Triggs, sister of Mr.

Mr. Triggs, attorney at law.—Aged 10 years, Miss Murray, eldest daughter of Capt. Murray, of the 2d royal veteran battalion.

At Exeter, in the 38th year of his age, Mr. Henry Tanner, who has, for upwards of 50 years, officiated as minister to a congregation of methodists in that city. He was a very pious, respectable man, and much esteemed by all his friends and acquaintance.

—Aged 59, Mr. John Southerwood.

At North Tawton, Mrs. Starr, wife of Mr. Starr.

At Wear paper-mills, Topsham, aged 61, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. Nicholas Harrison, millwright, and the mother of 20 children.

At Kenton, aged 78, Mrs. Elizabeth Splatt.

At Broadhempston, aged 74, Mr. Edward Blackler.

CORNWALL.

Government, with a view to reduce the price of copper, which is now at about 160*l*. per ton, standard, have had it in contemplation to prevent the exportation of the article, for a period to be limited. The gentlemen now in London, who are principally interested in the Cornish mines, have had two interviews with certain members of the Privy Council on this business. John Vivian, of Truro, esq. and Robert Fox, of Falmouth, esq. gentlemen distinguished for probity and honour, as well as extensive knowledge in mining affairs, repaired to London, to be present at the second meeting, and to represent to Government the actual state of the copper mines in this county. "Were our opinion of any weight, (says the Editor of the Cornwall Gazette,) we should advise that the mines and the copper market be left free and unrestrained as at present; and in that case, there is little fear but the evil would soon work its own cure. The present high price of copper is the effect of its scarcity. The produce of the mines is brought regularly to the weekly market, when the whole, be the quantity what it may, is sold, and much more might be sold, if the miners could produce it. This scarcity of copper ore is the effect of the late low prices of copper: in consequence of which low prices, many mines were obliged to discontinue working; thereby reducing the gross produce of copper in the market. The recent rise in the price, has encouraged adventurers to resume the working of these mines, and to search for new ones; the natural consequence of which will soon be, an increase of the gross quantity of copper ore in the market, and, consequently, a fall in the price."

The following singular fact will be interesting to the lovers of natural history:—A small mongrel bitch, the property of a gentleman in Truro, having lately a litter of puppies, and being detained from them for the space of three or four days, upon her return found that another bitch (her offspring in a former litter, and then about seven months old) had

adopted the litter as her own; and, though she never had borne puppies herself, actually suckled her adopted children: and so copiously did the milk flow from this virgin nurse, that she alone nourished and reared the whole litter, while their own mother abandoned them.

A meeting was lately held at Bude, to consider the practicability of making a safe and commodious harbour at that place. It appeared from the report of the surveyor, that the plan is very practicable; and that a safe and commodious harbour may be formed there at the trifling expence of 3500*l*. A subscription was immediately opened for the raising of this sum, above one-third of which was subscribed upon the spot; and a Committee appointed to carry the plan into execution. The proprietors and occupiers of lands in the north eastern parts of Cornwall, cannot but be sensible of the many advantages which must accrue to them if this project should be carried into execution; and, if executed upon a liberal and enlarged scale, there is no doubt but that they and their posterity will be amply rewarded for their spirit and enterprize.

A valuable quarry of stone, with an immense vein of beautiful clay, has lately been discovered on the Barton of Pennance, in the parish of Budock. It has been found by several experiments, in the fires of the Staffordshire potteries, and elsewhere, that this stone and clay may be converted into excellent fire-brick; and as the place affords every other facility, it has been recommended to the public to form a respectable company for the purpose of establishing a brick-manufactory on an extensive scale. The quarry is situated at a small distance from Falmouth, near Swan Pool, on a cliff contiguous to the sea, where boats may easily approach and load with the stone or brick, without any expence of land carriage.

Married.] At St Austell, Mr. John Davey, to Miss Prudence Merrett.—Mr. Wm. Avery, to Mrs. Harris, widow.—Quartermaster Johnson, of the 4th dragoon guards, now in Truro barracks, to Miss Rogers, daughter of Mr. William Rogers, of Point, near Truro.—Mr. John Lark, of Grampound, to Miss Elizabeth Cock.

At Lostwithiel, Mr. William May, mercer and draper, to Miss Jane Woolcock, of the parish of Broadoak.

At Helston, the Rev. Thomas Robinson, A. M. rector of Ruan Minor, to Miss Grace Richards.

Died.] At Treyew, near Truro, Mr. Edward Rogers, farmer.

At Lostwithiel, Master James Scott, only son of the late Lieutenant Scott, who so gloriously fell in the defence of his King and country in the early part of the war, when engaged with two Dutch ships of superior force, both of which he beat off.—Miss Mary Baron,

Baron, aged 90, sister to the late Rev. Mr. Baron.

At Helston, Mrs. Elizabeth Pascoe, wife of Mr. Humphrey Pascoe, gardener.

At Corva, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Christian Daniel, aged 87.

At Liskeard, Mr. Glencroft, woolstapler; a man whose memory will long live in the bosoms of his friends.—Mr. Matthew Robins, of Creed, near St. Austell.—Mr. Lawer, farmer, of the parish of Cranstock, and father of Mr. Lawer, grocer, of Truro.

At Kenegie, in the 63d year of his age, John Beard, esq. of Halwin; a gentleman distinguished by the most exemplary performance of the relative duties of husband and father, and endeared to a numerous circle of respectable friends by his benevolence and urbanity. The fortitude, patience, and Christian resignation which he displayed, during a severe illness, may have been equalled, but have never been excelled.

WALES.

Two veins of the Kilybebyth coal have lately been discovered at Cefnclvi, at easy depths, which it is the intention of the proprietor to let out upon lease. Cefnclvi is one mile and a half from the Swansea, and three miles from the Neath canal.

A large table for making plate-glass has been lately cast at Bersham iron-works, near Wrexham, which contains upwards of 22 tons of copper. The surface is levelled by a cast-iron plane of 17 to 18 cwt. which is kept in motion by a water-wheel.

On the 11th of April, a most unexpected and remarkable phenomenon visited the neighbourhood of Llawrenny, the beautiful seat of Hugh Barlow, esq. About half past one P.M. an inconceivably dense cloud appeared to arise to the north of Milford Haven: it was progressively driven by the wind up the river, and its approach was preceded by a prodigiously violent tornado. On the arrival of the enormous volume of clouds over Llawrenny church, it burst with an explosion exceeding the report of the discharge of a whole battery of 48-pounders. The vast quantity of water discharged from it, destroyed several very large and ornamental oak-trees on the ridge of the hill near the haven; and in its descent swept off nearly two acres and a half of the beautiful hanging wood which clothes the side of the hill. An unexampled storm of thunder and lightning accompanied this awful phenomenon. The venerable ruins of Ranton-castle have likewise sustained considerable injury.

The building of a new pier on the east side of Swansea harbour has commenced; and the rail-road from that place to the Mumbles is rapidly approaching to completion.

Died] At Cardigan, aged 35, Captain Nicholas, of the royal navy. Although a young man, he had seen much service, having been round the world with Captain Vancouver; and had distinguished himself in

Egypt, for which he received a medal of honour from the Grand Signior. His remains were interred with military honours, being attended by the Royal Clarence volunteer regiment.

At Tenby, aged 47, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. Thomas Saer, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Obafon, near Monmouth, aged 90, Dame Morris. Her coffin had been prepared many years previous to her decease; she kept it in her house, and it was devoted to the purpose of holding the necessaries of life, &c. When it came to be appropriated to its real use, it was found nearly filled with apples, which gave place to the good old dame's accommodation.

At Brecon, William Winter, esq.

At Haverfordwest, Miss Elizabeth Gascoyne, daughter of Major-general Gascoyne, M. P. for Liverpool.—Miss Eliza Williams, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Williams, of Lahaddin.

At Carmarthen, John Morgan, esq. of Furnace. His mind was naturally strong and vigorous, and his manners refined and elegant; but borne down by infirmity and disease, he of late years secluded himself from that society in which by nature and education he was so qualified to shine. His character through life was distinguished by the strictest integrity: in his transactions with the world probity was a most prominent feature; and his charity will long remain engraven in many a poor man's heart. In him idleness found a determined enemy, and industry a fostering friend. He hated parade and ostentation, and oppression he detested still more.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The history of commerce can scarcely furnish so strong an instance of the uncertainty of mercantile speculation as the following:—At a sale at Air, of the debts due to the late Messrs. Douglas, Heron, and Co. Air, 93,711l. 11s. 10d. was exposed, in lots. Two lots, amounting to 19,231l. 17s. 4d. did not sell; and four lots, amounting to 74,479l. 14s. 6d. were knocked down at forty-six guineas, being somewhat more than one shilling for a hundred pounds.

The following is an account of the number of vessels which have traded at Greenock and Port Glasgow, including their repeated voyages, in the year ending 31st January, 1805.

At Greenock—Inwards.

Foreign Trade—372 ships, 47,869 tons, 2937 men.

Coast and Fishing Vessels—651 ships, 30,388 tons, 2678 men.

Total—1029 ships, 78,257 tons, 5665 men.

Outwards.

Foreign Trade—372 ships, 52,570 tons, 3830 men.

Coast and Fishing Vessels—832 ships, 34,255 tons, 2852 men.

Total—1204 ships, 86,825 tons, 6702 men.

At

At the Manse of Inverkeillor, the Rev.

At Kilnurry, county of Limerick, George Eyre Evans, esq. of Ashhill, to Miss Maunfell, daughter of R. Maunfell, esq. banker, of Limerick.

Mr. Bartholomew M'Gauley, formerly of Ardee, merchant, aged 72, to Miss Dillon, of Harold's Cross, aged 18, being his sixth wife.

William Trumble, esq. of Woodside, county of Dublin, to Miss Elizabeth Beatty, eldest daughter of Robert Beatty, esq. county of Longford.

In Dublin, Richard Connery, esq. jun. to Miss Harriet Pentland.

At Maryport, county of Clare, Capt. Robert O'Brien, of the royal navy, to Miss Ann O'Brien, daughter of the late E. O'Brien, esq. formerly of Ennis.

At Carbane, George Douglas, esq. of Mount Ida, county of Down, to Miss Frances Pollock, younger daughter of Jos. Pollock, esq.

Died. At Dublin, at the advanced age of 104, James Solas Dodd, formerly a surgeon in his Majesty's navy, and a member of the college of surgeons of London. He was a gentleman of amiable and entertaining manners, and his converse with the literary world rendered his company extremely agreeable. He possessed a fund of anecdote, and a strong retention till within a few months of his death. —Of a paralytic stroke, Michael Frayne, esq. late of Fermoy, in the county of Longford.

At Ballygowan, county of Down, Robert Rollo Reid, esq.

At Longford, John Court Fergusson, esq. attorney at law, and clerk of the peace of that county.

At Booterstown, Francis Yelverton, esq. nephew to Viscount Avonmore.

At Kells, Daniel Duffy, esq.

Near Ranelagh, Mrs. Bridget Kavanagh, at the advanced age of 118 years. She has left four sons, the eldest of whom has nearly completed his 100th year.

At Churchfield, county of Mayo, Patrick Madden, esq. Benevolent by nature, without ostentatious parade, and truly pious, his gentle manners endeared him to those friends who knew his worth, and encouraged the approach of the poor, who always found in him a friend and benefactor.

At Cork, aged 72, Robert Patterson, esq. —Mr. John Mitchell, merchant, formerly of Belfast.

At Limerick, Samuel Bennett, esq. of Ballycallowe. —Mrs. Lyons, relict of James Lyons, esq.

At Lilliput, Mr. James Welsh, formerly a merchant of Belfast.

At Killyon, county of Galway, John Chevers, esq.

At Kells, near Callan, county of Kilkenny, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Thomas Belcher, esq.

At Galway, the Rev. John Joyes, titular Roman-catholic warden of the parish of St. Nicholas.

At Belfast, aged 94, Mr. Valentine Jones, a merchant of great respectability.

MARRIED ABROAD.

At Kingston, Jamaica, Edward William Purcell, esq. to Miss Ann Fish, late of Patriot-square, Hackney.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE prices of Stock continue to evince, in a remarkable manner, that there is abundance of money in the country, and that among those who possess it, there prevails a sufficient confidence in the Constitution and Government. The 3 per Cents. Reduced are at 56½. Consols 57½. 4 per Cents. 73½. Omnium of the Loan for England at 2½ premium. Omnium of the Loan for Ireland at 5½ per Cent. premium.

The price of coffee has risen, and may possibly continue for some time to rise. Last year's produce of this commodity in the West Indies, is said to have been not one-half so large as that of the year preceding.

The price of wheat has fallen, within these few days, full 10s. a quarter.

The Bank of England has begun to act upon its resolution to discount no commercial bills which are not made payable at the house of some respectable private banker. This measure is complained of, as depriving the merchants of some part of the accommodation which they have hitherto found in the discounts of the Bank, and as subjecting them, for their future payments to it, to a good deal of new and vexatious trouble.

The average price of sugar is, now, 2l. 11s. 3d. per cwt. Tallow is at from 59s. to 65s. per cwt. Best curd soap 92s. per cwt. The price of leather varies from 2s. to 3s. 2d. per lb. Bark is sold at from 21l. 10s. to 23l. per load. Coals are sold, in the Pool, at 49s. per chaldron; delivered at 61s. per chaldron.

The French have, at length, so augmented their impositions, vexations, and robberies, on the Dutch trade, that the merchants are obliged, for the present, to abandon their foreign commerce almost entirely. It is not doubted but this measure of the merchants must induce the French, for their own profit, to abate somewhat from the present exorbitant rapacity of their oppressions. The Acasto frigate alone, has brought nearly half a million of dollars from the West Indies to the merchants.

The

The total value of the commodities imported last year into St. Petersburg, has been found to amount to 217,286,000 roubles. Of this sum, 350,000 roubles were paid for drugs; 900,000 for wine; 826,000 for coffee.

The total number of the merchant-ships which sailed last year from Memel and Riga, was 813: the total value of their cargoes, 12,166,912 roubles. The exports to England, were to the value of 5,320,522 roubles.—those to Holland, 1,358,470 roubles.—to France, 414,875 roubles.—to Bremen, 61,160 roubles.—to Lubeck, 348,629 roubles.

The merchants of Dublin are anxious for the institution of a Chamber of Commerce for that city.

In the course of a single month, lately, 157 ships, manned by 1010 sailors, and carrying in all 16,777 tons burthen, entered the port of Bourdeaux: 175 ships, navigated by 1034 men, and carrying 16,219 tons burthen, sailed within the same time out of that port.

Three English convoys, consisting in all of between 200 and 300 merchant-ships, have already passed through the Sound into the Baltic.

The trade of the Continent has been of late exceedingly oppressed and restricted, by the regulations necessarily employed to prevent the spreading of the terrible infectious fever of Spain. The merchants of Vienna, some time since, solicited the Austrian Government to relax those regulations within its dominions.

The merchants of London and Liverpool have this year fitted out an extraordinary number of ships for the African and West India trade.

The Irish bleachers are still so imperfectly skilled in the use of the oxygenated muriatic acid, that the cloths upon which they employ it are generally much damaged in the process.

The French 5 per Cents. were on the 19th of April at 56½.

In 1804, there entered 101 ships into the port of Archangel, 9 of which were Russian: 115 vessels sailed from this port. The value of the mercantile commodities imported was 388,352 roubles. The value of the exports was 2,228,384 roubles.

More than 200,000 lb. of cotton were entered last week in the Port of London. The importation of sugar for the same time, was little less than 30,000 cwt.

The rate of Insurance to Jamaica and the Leeward Islands, is now about 12 guineas per cent.

As the progress of the season now permits the renewal of the trade to the Baltic, the prices of hemp, and most of the other commodities which it supplies, have been diminished.

The prices of teas, which not long since rose considerably, have not yet begun sensibly to decline.

The Hudson's Bay Company made a large sale of 625 lib. coat beaver, 6480 skins fine parchment beaver, 3771 skins damaged and staged, 2451 skins fine cub beaver, 1465 lib. bed feathers, and 30,000 goose-quills.

The Lords of the Treasury have agreed to extend to Liverpool the same advantages which London enjoys in regard to the deposition of goods which are to be re-exported, in warehouses for a time, without payment of duties. It is not required that new warehouses should be built for this use: 34 warehouses have been offered and accepted for it.

In France, chocolate has been recently subjected to a new duty of 7l. 10s. per cwt.

The Ottoman Porte has altered the regulations and rates of its customs, and has communicated a schedule of its new duties to all the foreign governments with which it is in amity.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE continuance of favorable weather has enabled the farmers to finish the sowing of Barley and Oats in the most complete manner, the Land every where being in an excellent state for seed; and in the more southern districts the sowing is nearly finished; and in the northern parts of the kingdom it is in an unusual state of forwardness. The farmers in the Fens have never enjoyed a better season for their business; the Low grounds promising great abundance.

The dryness of the weather has permitted the rolling of the Wheat and Spring Corn Crops; and has afforded a fine opportunity for getting up the Turnip Fallows. The Wheat, Winter Tares, and the Pastures, improve daily. Much Stock has already been turned out. Fruit Trees every where are in full bloom, which it is more than probable will suffer from the recent cold winds. The Wall and the smaller Berry Fruit in the garden promise great abundance.

As this is the season for the commencement of the business in the Dairy. Milch Cows, and those near calving, obtain great prices; notwithstanding which large droves lately brought to St. Ives's Market from out of the Fens, in a very low condition, were eagerly bought up.

Small Pigs proper for the Dairy are dear; the larger sort much cheaper, and a great stock on hand.

Sheep,

Sheep, although at all the late fairs were bought in great plenty, still obtain good prices, particularly Ewes and Lambs provincially called Couples, which are nearly as dear as they have been for some seasons past.

Young fresh Cart Geldings are much in demand, and obtain high prices.

The price of Corn appears to be considerably on the decline. At Mark lane, on Friday, April 26, Wheat sold from 82s. to 85s. and very heavy sale; the mealing trade having received a great shock in consequence of several foreign arrivals. Barley and Rye were both extremely dull; Barley, 32s. to 37s. and plenty on hand; Rye, 48s. to 53s.; Oats, 22s. to 25s.; and Pollard, 28s. to 29s.; Best Flour, 80s. per sack.

In Smithfield Market, Beef sells from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. per stone of 8lb. Mutton, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. Veal, 4s. to 6s. Pork, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. and Lamb, 6s. 4d. to 8s. In this market, on Friday, April 26, there were not less than 9000 Sheep and Lambs.

In Whitechapel Market, Hay sells from 3l. 16s. to 4l. 8s. Clover, 4l. 4s. to 5l. Straw, 2l. to 2l. 10s. In St. James's Market, the average price of Hay is 4l. and of Straw, 1l. 19s. 9d.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March to the 24th of April, inclusive, 1805, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30. 38. April 8 & 9. Wind N.E.
Lowest 29. 46. April 14 & 15. Wind N.W.

Greatest
Variation in } 45-100ths
24 hours. } of an inch

This considerable change took place between the 23d & 24th instant. On the former the mercury was at 30. 15. and at the same hour on the latter it was no higher than 29. 70.

Thermometer.

Highest 63°. April 20, 21, } Wind, variable.
& 22. }
Lowest 30°. March 30, & } Wind W. & E.
April 11. }

Greatest
variation in } 10°
24 hours. }

The thermometer was on the 4th instant as high as 56°, but on the 5th it was not higher than 46°.

The quantity of rain fallen from the 24th of March to the 25th of April inclusive, is equal only to little more than one inch and a half in depth; the greater part of which fell on the 25th, and the preceding night.

The average height of the barometer is equal to 29. 9. and that of the thermometer to 45. 7. no remarkable changes have been experienced either in the weight or the temperature of the atmosphere. The wind has blown a good deal from the east and north-east, the keenness of which has been generally remarked. Towards the middle of the month the mornings were cloudy, and often, in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, very foggy till nine or ten o'clock, after which succeeded very brilliant days.

We neglected in our last to record a singular account of an Aurora Borealis, seen in the neighbourhood of Manchester, about ten o'clock on the 23d of February. Our correspondent observes, that the heavens were almost totally covered with dark and lowering clouds. On the southern part of the meridian, and about 55. or 60 deg. above the horizon, the clouds were less dense, and there a vivid darting flame arrested the public attention. Occasionally it shone with such brilliancy as to exhibit a stream of light, pouring, as it were, from the cloud to the horizon; and, at other times, the whole southern region was illuminated with sudden flashes of lightning. The phenomenon continued, more or less, for the space of an hour.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is necessary for us again to inform our correspondents, that it is entirely unsuitable to the purposes of our Magazine to make it a receptacle of the remonstrances of authors against the opinions of reviewers. We conceive that nothing can be less interesting to our readers than papers of that kind; and we know from experience, that by an indiscriminate reception of them we might half fill the correspondence of every number. The only cases in which we can attend to such communications, are those in which some gross misrepresentation is pointed out which the reviewers themselves have refused to correct, or where the subject under discussion is a matter of general interest. It is also expected that such articles should be authenticated by the writer's name.

Errata.—In the paper entitled, "Further Elucidations of Who wrote the Wisdom," for Philopater read Philopator.—In the Varieties, page 371, in the notice of Mr. Turnbull's Voyage, for Glatton read CALCUTTA.